

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 23.

VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1896.

No. 11

Come and See

OUR LATEST SHIPMENTS
OF NEW

Sterling Silver Goods.

NICE HAIR PINS, BELT PINS,
BELT BUCKLES, ETC. ALSO SOME
VERY PRETTY GOLD JEWELRY.

Our Prices are right, and everything always
guaranteed at

Challoner & Mitchell,

Jewellers, 47 Government Street.

"Very Timely"

Waists

...AT THE...

Westside.

Eight
Cases
Opened
To-Day.

See Windows.

Particulars To-Morrow.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

Monday, March 9th, 1896.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,

100 Government Street.

Fire Agency—

Marine Agency—

Life and Accident

Railway Agents—

Steamship Agents—

Coal Office—

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insce.
Co. Losses settled without reference to
Head or other branch office.

The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company,
Lloyd's Underwriters, London.

The Union Pacific Railway Co's.
Atlantic Steamship Lines. Berths reserved
by wire. Orders from Europe issued
at lowest rates.

THE WELLINGTON COAL YARD.
Best Wellington Household, Nut, and Co-
mo Steam and Blacksmith Coal, constantly
on hand, delivered in quantities to suit.

Your Ear, Please.



DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

We would like to put a question to you.
Are you aware that it is only occasionally
you can secure such values as we are of-
fering in Groceries, etc?

A few of our "Good Things." Push
them along!

10 lbs. Rolled Oats, 25c.

Ross Laundry Bar, 5c.

Electric Soap, 65c. per box.

Our Blend Tea, 20c. per lb.

A quart bottle Guinness' Stout or English
Ale, 20c.

Neufchatel and Fromage De Bris Cheese
just in.

The Belle of the Kitchen

Can enjoy her work when she is provided
with a

DUCHESS OF OXFORD RANGE.

The fire keeps in over night without
spilling the oven for the next day, and
can be checked or brightened at a mo-
ment's notice.

In the oven the heat is EVEN THROUGH-
OUT, so that even a careless cook can
hardly spoil food in the baking.
It saves coal and will last a life time.
Sold only by

Geo. Powell & Co.

CHEAPSIDE,

127 Government St.

Fountain Syringes.

We have a full line of the best
manufacture at moderate prices.

John Cochrane,

Prescription Druggist, N. W. cor.
Yates and Douglas streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—By young man, room with
board preferred, in James Bay. Address
Z Times Office. Mar11-24

WANTED—Military trimmers at the
White House. Mar11-1w

WANTED—Gardening. Apply J. W. Webb,
Garden contractor, city. Mar11-4t

TAILORERS—First class pant maker want-
ed. Apply Kinnaird, the Cash Clothier
46 Johnson street. Mar11-4t

TO LET—The brick building on Fort street
known as the Bavaria Brewery, will rent
as a brewery or for manufacturing pur-
poses. Apply to Thos. G. Mason, 18
Broad street. Mar11-4t

A GRAND BALL will be given by the
Scandinavian Society Valhalla on Thurs-
day evening, March 12, at Oliver's Hall.
Admission: gentlemen, 50 cents; ladies
free, refreshments included. Mar10-3t

SHINGLES FOR SALE—Munn, Holland &
Co., Broad street, opposite the Driard.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD WELLINGTON
COAL at lowest market prices. Full
weight guaranteed. Only white labor
employed. Munn, Holland & Co., Broad
street, opposite Driard. Yard at foot of
Johnson street.

NEW WALL PAPER—J. W. Mellor, Fort
street, above Douglas.

CREOSOTE OIL, for shingles, 45c. per
gallon. J. W. Mellor.

MIXED PAINTS—\$1.50 per gallon. J. W.
Mellor.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS—"Changes"
for standing advertisements must be
handed in at the office before 11 a.m.
of the day the "Change" is desired to
appear.

Notice of Removal.

Lindley Crease, Barrister-at-Law has re-
moved his office to the Temple Building,
next Bank of British Columbia, Fort street,
Victoria, B. C.

CREASE & CREASE,
Mar 11-1w Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.

JAY'S NURSERY

Joshua Davies,

AUCTIONEER.

AT 2 P.M. TO-MORROW

(Thursday, March 12th, 1896)

Trees, Shrubs and Nursery Stock,
WITHOUT RESERVE.

Terms Cash. JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

COUNTING-CHICKENS TOO SOON.

A Dutch Romance About Millions Be-
ing Left to the Third Generation.

Niagara Falls, March 11.—James
Cronkrite, an employee of the Niagara
Paper Company, is preparing to move
from a little frame house on Sugar
street, firmly believing that in a very
short time he will be reveling in luxu-
ries which only millions can command.
The story on which his belief is based
reads like a romance. Cronkrite is one
of a number of heirs to a fortune of
\$28,000,000. According to the story
told by him, gleaned from old papers
had in his possession, three brothers,
Jacob, James and Casper Cronkrite left
their native home about the middle of
last century to seek their fortune in this
country. Casper did not like America
and returned to Holland, where he
amassed a fortune. He wrote to his
brothers to return to share his wealth,
but they refused, and this offended him
and he made his will before his death
on April 6th, 1796, leaving a fortune
amounting to \$12,000,000 to be divided
among the heirs of the fourth and fifth
generations providing that the will be
read April 6th, 1896. This \$12,000,000
has by careful investments increased to
\$80,000,000. A large number of fourth
and fifth generations of Cronkrites live
in the county of Welland, Ont.

SPAIN AND U. S.

Talk About Britain Mediating—Dis-
turbance at Bilbao.

Madrid, March 10.—The Correspond-
encia announces that it is reported in
political circles that England is trying
to mediate between Britain and the
United States for the settlement of the
Cuban question, on the basis of a recog-
nition of the sovereign rights of Spain
over Cuba, which would be granted an
autonomous administration, the customs
receipts, however, being devoted to the
payment of the Cuban debt.

A dispatch from Barcelona says that
the merchants of that city have agreed
not to sell American products in the
event of President Cleveland approving
of the Cuban belligerency resolutions of
congress. They have also opened a sub-
scription towards a fund which is to be
devoted to the purchase of warships.

The noisy demonstrations of patriotic
fervor and hostility to the United States
were renewed at Bilbao to-day, and ef-
forts were again made to do violence to
the U. S. consulate. The mob succeed-
ed in stoning the Dutch consulate, hav-
ing mistaken that office for the consule
of the United States, which was ef-
fectually guarded by the police force.

—Wall Paper! Wall Paper! A fine
stock of all grades. Wall papering done
by experienced men; work guaranteed.
Weiler Bros.

—When you see a '06 model Eagle
bicycle you will want one. W. H. Per-
ry, agent.

TORIES IN A TANGLE

The Proposition Now is to Send an
Emissary to Sue for Peace
in Manitoba.

A Scheme to Get Dissident Con-
servatives to Vote for the
Second Reading.

Daly's Diatribe Against Hon. Jos.
Martin and the Greenway
Government.

Ottawa, March 11.—It is said here
now that the minister of justice and
some other minister of the crown will
visit Winnipeg shortly to confer with
the provincial authorities in regard to
the school case.

The whole affair is viewed here as a
gigantic farce to get the Conservatives
to vote for the second reading of the
bill. At any rate the bill cannot be put
through while Sir Charles Tupper and
other Conservatives are thinking of
sending for Mr. Greenway.

Mr. Daly was put up in the house
yesterday just after Sir Charles Tupper
had made his statements to abuse Prem-
ier Greenway and the local government
in the most violent way. Daly's whole
speech was an attack on Hon. Mr. Mar-
tin and the local authorities. This is
the kind of conciliation which is going
on here.

A delegation of the Western Immigra-
tion Association met the members of
parliament representing the district west
of Port Arthur in the Tower room of
the house of commons to-day to talk
over the best means of getting immi-
grants into the country. Thomas Earle,
M.P., was appointed chairman. The
delegates pressed upon the members the
idea of making immigration work free
from political influences. What they
suggested was that the government
should appoint as head of the immigra-
tion department a man such as Profes-
sor Robertson, who is now over the
dairy department, and that the execu-
tive of the Western Immigration As-
sociation should be an advisory com-
mittee. Some of the delegates pointed out
that the mixing up of politics in immi-
gration work had a disastrous effect.
Mr. Earle was appointed to arrange an
interview with the government when these
views will be laid before them.

It is stated on good authority that the
members of the Dominion cabinet have
submitted the question as to the expira-
tion of the present parliament to the
supreme court of Canada, and the min-
istry will abide by the decision. It is
also predicted that the justices of the
supreme court will hold that parliament
legally expires in June, not on April 25,
as held by Sir Oliver Mowat.

Carroll, French Liberal, made one of
the best speeches yet heard in the school
debate. He opposed the bill strongly,
saying he believed there was a private
understanding between Langevin and
the government that money was to be
forthcoming if the provincial authorities
failed to comply with the provisions of
the bill. He claimed that too much had
been made in Quebec about the finding
of the judicial committee. It was not
in any sense a judgment, but merely an
opinion.

In the senate yesterday Boulton asked
if it was the intention of the govern-
ment to dispatch a vessel to Hud-
son's Bay with a view of ascertaining
further information as to its navigabil-
ity as an ocean route. Senator Peley
said that the productive capacity of the
Northwest was not yet sufficient to war-
rant the opening up of this route. There
were many things that the Northwest
needed more. Premier Bowell said it
was not the intention of the government
to send a vessel this season. The de-
partments of marine and fisheries and
customs were considering the advisabil-
ity of maintaining a vessel in these wa-
ters for the protection of the customs
revenue, and to prevent American fish-
ermen from poaching in Canadian wa-
ters. That vessel would also make an
investigation extending over years, with
a view to settling the question of the
navigability of the straits.

RESTRICTING CIVIC POWER.

Manitoba Legislature Refuse Power to
Whimpering Tax Incurses.

Winnipeg, March 11.—The law amend-
ments committee of the legislature yester-
day refused to give the city council
power to impose an income tax.

—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a spec-
ialty at Shore's Hardware.

FRENCHMEN ARE SATISFIED.

With the New Italian Cabinet Formed
by Premier Rudini.

Paris, March 11.—The Figaro and
the French press generally are favor-
able to the new Rudini cabinet. The
Figaro expresses belief in the perman-
ency of the dreibund and thinks that
Italy's relations with France will be
more courteous than hitherto.

FRISCO'S JACK THE RIPPER.

Another Resident of Morton Street
Mysteriously Murdered.

San Francisco, March 11.—The wo-
men who infest Morton street and St.
Mary's place of this city, are in a state
of terror on account of the murder of
two of their class within a month. Both
women were strangled to death in their
rooms. In both cases the murderer es-
caped. The last victim of the mysteri-
ous stranger was found early this
morning. The murders here are similar
in detail to those among the same class
or women in Buffalo and Denver, and it
is thought that the Buffalo stranger
has come to San Francisco.

THE U. S. SENATE

Still Talking on the Cuban Reso-
lution, and Not Coming
to a Vote.

The Querulous and Grasshopper
Chirpers Who Create Great
Agitations.

Washington, March 11.—In the senate
to-day Mr. Allen offered a joint resolu-
tion, which went to the committee on
foreign relations, authorizing and re-
questing the President to make a
thorough and rigid investigation into
the present state of the war in Cuba,
whether it was being conducted in ac-
cordance with the rules of civilized war-
fare, and whether extreme cruelties
were being practised on either side, par-
ticularly toward non-combatants, and
appropriating \$20,000 to be immediately
available for the purpose of the Presi-
dent's investigation.

Mr. Hoar was then recognized on his
resolution postponing the entire Cuban
question until April 6th and directing
the committee on foreign relations to
make inquiry in the meantime. He said
at his time of life he did not think that
any proclamation as to his sympathy for
people struggling for liberty was neces-
sary. He had favored the resolution of
Mr. Cameron proposing the goal of
the independence of Cuba. But he had
no sympathy for that class of quarrel-
some people, with a constant, querulous
and grasshopper chirp. They caused
agitations in Europe as well as in this
country. Mr. Hoar quoted the influence
that element had in continuing animosities
between Great Britain and Russia.
The senator said his course was taken
with every feeling of respect to the
chairman of the committee on foreign
relations (Sherman). Turning to the
latter, Mr. Hoar added: "I regard him
as the most illustrious public character
on the political stage of this continent
to-day. I sometimes differ with him,
but always with profound respect for
him." Before Mr. Hoar closed his
speech he apologized for the delay in
urging that congress could well afford to
give diplomatic questions into the hands
of such a safe secretary of state. The
senator referred to Mr. Olney as a
"good, solid, old-fashioned Massachusetts
Yankee." At two o'clock Senator
Hoar, without finishing his speech, asked
that the resolution go over without
debate. Mr. Platt and others desir-
ing to debate it. Mr. Morgan objected,
and under the rules the resolution went
to the calendar, from which it cannot be
taken except by the vote of the senate.

American News.

Ithaca, N. Y., March 11.—A letter has
been received from Miss Nellie H. Reed,
who holds the Cornell travelling
scholarship, at the American Classical
school in Athens, Greece, in which she
states that E. P. Andrews, also Ameri-
can student there, has succeeded in
interpreting the inscription on the east
front of the Parthenon, which hitherto
has been an unsolved mystery. The
task was done by making paper impres-
sions of the holes to get the relative
positions and individual shapes of the
characters moulded by means of paper
pulp. The result will be given at an
open meeting of the American school.
The discovery is an important one in
archaeology inasmuch as, in addition to
the interpretation of the inscription,
there has been revealed a series of orna-
mentations of various periods.

Rochester, March 11.—Rothschild,
Barn & Stern, one of the largest cloth-
ing manufacturing concerns in this city,
have assigned. Liabilities are estimated
at \$400,000.

New York, March 11.—Money on call
closed easy at 3 per cent.; bar silver,
68 1/2. Stocks closed irregular.

Cable News.

London, March 11.—Jos. and Emma
Blumstein, who say they lived in West
93rd street, New York city, were re-
manded at Bow street police court to-
day. They were arrested on extradition
warrants charging them with larceny in
Canada, but the prisoners deny ever
having been in Canada.

—Gilmors & McCandless quote some
attractive prices in men's clothing.

ROYAL Baking Powder

has been awarded highest
honors at every world's fair
where exhibited.

RUDINI IS COMMITTED

To Prosecute Italy's Present Policy
of Aggrandizement in
East Africa.

This Will be a Tremendous Strain
on Her Financial and Mil-
itary Resources.

How Will it Affect the Triple Al-
liance?—Gen. Barateria's
Fatal Choice.

London, March 11.—The Westminster
Gazette has a dispatch from Rome
which says that one of the first acts
of the new premier of Italy, the Mar-
quis Di Rudini, was to cable to Gen.
Baldissera, the new commandant of the
army in Africa, the assurance that the
new ministry would uphold his cam-
paign, furnish him with all the troops
needed and prosecute the Abyssinian
campaign to a successful issue.

Commenting upon this the West-
minster Gazette says: The new adminis-
tration stands committed already to the
programme of aggrandizement in East
Africa, and doubtless a vigorous effort
will be made to retrieve the national
prestige by the dispatch of an overpow-
ering force to Massowah. Such an ef-
fort will subject the military and finan-
cial resources of Italy to a strain so
tremendous that she will be rendered
practically useless to her allies should
a European war break out in the course
of the coming year, even if the cam-
paign against Menelik should be ulti-
mately crowned with success. A large
body of troops will have to be contin-
uously stationed in Abyssinia, and thus
a heavy additional burden will be per-
manently imposed upon the already
overloaded Italian taxpayers. Under
such circumstances, concludes the West-
minster Gazette, such aid which Italy
could give, the other members of the
Dreibund would be inconsiderable.

The Standard has a dispatch from
Rome in which it is stated that Gen-
eral Barateria has explained his motive
for the attack on the Abyssinians at
Adowah. He had the choice of two
evils: his provisions were exhausted, his
supplies cut off, and to have retreated
would have exposed the Italian troops
attack, therefore he thought it better to
attack than be attacked.

The Standard, commenting upon the
probable fate of the triple alliance in
view of the changed administration in
Italy, advances the opinion that Italy
will leave no stone unturned to preserve
the alliance, and will at the same
time sedulously avoid giving offense to
any other power.

Cuba.

Havana, March 11.—Col. A. Salmeron,
in command of the Spanish column op-
erating against the insurgents in the
province of Pinar del Rio, has won a
victory and captured a fortified position
occupied by the enemy. The insurgents
were found occupying a strong position
in the neighborhood of Guacajay, a pla-
tation, strengthened with artillery
which protected the infantry, but the
troops dislodged them and they retreated
to the plantation of Dos Hermanes
where they formed in the line of battle.
After an hour's fighting, during which
cannon shots were exchanged, the in-
surgents dispersed with 10 killed and
wounded.

New York, March 11.—General Collis
D. Garcia, Captain Samuel Hughes, J.
D. Hart, Captain John Brakszon, Ber-
nardo J. Buena and Benjamin J. Guera,
of the Bermuda expedition, were to-
day indicted by the federal grand jury
for taking part in an armed expedition
contrary to the neutrality laws.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The full court this morning heard the
argument in the interesting assessment
appeal brought by the Marquis De Bid-
dle Cope from the decision of the court
of revision at Vancouver. The court
of revision at Vancouver held that rents
are subject to the income tax and
from that decision the appeal is taken.
Two questions were submitted to the
court for decision; they are (1) whether
rentals are exempt from income tax and
(2) whether "income" as used in the
assessment act means "net income" or
"gross income." E. P. Davis, Q. C.,
for the appellant and Gordon Hunter
for the crown.

In the divisional court this afternoon
an appeal from the registrar's taxation
of costs in Edison General Electric Co.
vs. the Westminster and Vancouver
Tramway Co. and the Bank of B. C.
came on for argument. The notice of
appeal was served one day late and Mr.
Davis for the respondents took this pre-
text to show that the appeal was
for brief on motion for new trial and
steno-grapher's notes. The motion for
objection is being argued at the time of
going to press. A. E. McPhillips for
the plaintiffs appellants.

"MIGNON" BY DORRE

This Gifted Lady Delights Her Many Admirers in the Charming Opera.

Other Capable Principals—To-Night the Company Will Play "Les Huguenots."

Mignon was the bill presented by the Taviary company last evening to a well filled house, and was very satisfactory, although suffering considerably from abridgment, want of scenic effects and weakness of chorus, as in the case of Lucia di Lammermoor. Mignon, however, is always an attraction, if the principals are capable, and in this case they were eminently so. Two difficulties of considerable magnitude they had to contend against. One was the poor support from the chorus, the other over-orchestration, the players of the wind instruments succeeding at times in drowning the voices on the stage. In this way several exquisite gems of the opera were simply ruined.

Mme. Dorre's Mignon was just what was expected of her from the previous evening's performance. She sang in English, a fact which greatly delighted her admirers, among whom she counted everyone present. Her articulation was without a flaw; this was particularly apparent in that most divinely sweet song "Dost thou know that fair land?" in which she gained royal honors, her great mezzo soprano lending a passionate appeal to the words and brilliant music not often heard. Her execution of the more impassioned passages was equally grand; in fact Mme. Dorre is easily capable of traversing the whole range of musical interpretation, while in her acting she leaves undone nothing which should be done. She was an ideal Mignon.

Mlle. Anna Lichter made her initial bow last evening as Felina, and a charming character she made of it, investing it with all the glamor and brilliancy of the grande dame of society, the dazzling light around which all the masculine moths of the court circle sing their wings. She possesses a light soprano of exceptional range and flexibility, particularly adapted to florid music. In the arias and scales she handled her notes with precision and correctness as remarkable as they appeared almost reckless. Never once faltering in the quickest or most difficult passages, she would ascend the scale with lightning rapidity and drop back again with grace note celerity, never missing a point. Miss Lichter's acting was a clear portrayal of the part. Light-hearted, vivacious, bright, coquettish, her "Titania" made an excellent contrast to Mme. Dorre's Mignon.

Mr. Payne Clarke may be called an old favorite in Mignon, as he performed the same part with Emma Juch when here. His Wilhelm Meister last night rose at times to a high point. He both sang and acted well, although, like Mme. Dorre, he seemed to have incurred the enmity of the orchestra, who spoiled his nicest passages.

Signor Abramoff made a dignified Lothario, having a less exacting part than Lucia. He was more at ease, sang more freely and with greater power, and although his articulation is not perfect, he lent to the part a force and expression that was unexpected.

Mlle. Bella Tomlinson made a good Frederick and Mr. Avery an agreeable Laertes.

This afternoon the company played Carmen to another large audience and this evening the season will close with "Les Huguenots," Meyerbeer's great work.

A FARMER'S EXPERIENCE.

HE SUFFERED FROM RHEUMATISM AND LA GRIPE.

Suffered Much Pain, Was Dependent and Easily Tired—Spent Much Money on Various Medicines Before a Cure Was Found.

The after effects of la gripe and rheumatism is a combination well calculated to make any life miserable. La gripe weakens the whole nervous system, frequently leaving the victim with a constant feeling of depression, headache, appetite, headache, heart palpitation, and a feeling of exhaustion as a result of the slightest exertion. As a cure for the depressing after effects of la gripe, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have met with more marvellous success than any other medicine known to science. They act directly upon the blood and nerves, reviving the one and fortifying the other, thus driving disease from the system. Among those who speak in grateful terms of the wonderful curative powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mr. William Carroll, of Sydney, Manitoba. Mr. Carroll had been a sufferer from rheumatism to a considerable extent for upwards of twenty years, and to add to his suffering for two successive winters he was attacked with la gripe in all its severity, and was left in a weak and despondent condition. Mr. Carroll says: "Following the second attack of la gripe my whole system was so weakened that it was with difficulty that I could do any work. In this condition I was an easy prey to my old enemy, rheumatism, and I suffered the agony of its pains in almost every bone in my body. I doctored a great deal, but without any beneficial results, and I spent seventeen dollars for one medicine largely advertised as a cure for rheumatism, without the least benefit. I naturally felt despondent and thought the trouble had fastened itself upon me in a permanent form. I had read so much about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I at last determined to give them a trial. I can't say that I felt anything in the way of beneficial results until I had used the third box, but at that juncture the encouragement was so great that I determined to continue the treatment, and I used the Pink Pills through-

out the winter, constantly gaining in strength. When spring arrived I found myself better than I had been for years, every vestige of rheumatism had disappeared, and although ten months have now passed since I took the last pill I have not had the slightest return of the trouble. I there think it is but right that I should make known the good I have received from the famous Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I hope my experience may be the means of putting some other sufferer on the road to renewed health.

There is no disease due to an impoverished condition of the blood, or shattered nerve forces which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills ought to be used by every person in the land, as they purify and enrich the blood, give strength and tone to the whole system, and ward off all possibility of disease. The genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can only be had in boxes the wrapper around which bears the trade mark, and words "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Pills colored Pink offered in any other form are worthless imitations, and should be refused, no matter what the dealer who tries to sell them may say.

One Honest Man.
Dear Editor:—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak shrunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, and thank heaven I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp. L. A. Edwards, Jarvis, Ont.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PORT STEELE.
Fort Steele Prospector.
We have it on good authority that a number of English capitalists will visit the Port Steele mining division of East Kootenay with the intention of looking over the situation for investment.

The annual meeting of the Port Steele Mining Association was held in the school house last Saturday evening. After the usual business routine the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with, all being elected by acclamation, balloting not being necessary. R. L. T. Galbraith, president; O. S. Frizell, vice-president; N. A. Wallinger, vice-president; Robert Dempsey, vice-president; William Carlin, treasurer; Thomas McVittie, secretary. Board of directors: John Grassick, A. B. Grace, H. W. Barnes. There was an unanimous expression of approval of the work done by the association during the past year, for there was no doubt but that the efforts put forth had tended greatly towards the advancement of the mining interests of this country.

Mr. R. Jennings, has a number of men working on the Deane. They have stripped and uncovered the iron cap for a distance of 24 feet, and are now sinking. They are down 12 feet and have a good showing of carbonates and considerable galena. The Deane is situated northeast of the North Star, and about 1,600 feet from the present workings of that company.

Measures, Watson and Usher are in on the Midnight 85 feet. The formation is identical with that of the North Star. They have a large amount of carbonates and considerable galena in the tunnel.

NELSON.
The Nelson Miner.
The Hall mines smelter was blown in this morning and all is going well.

At the Silver King stoping is to commence at once, the necessary timbers have been got out and taken to the mine.

The Hall mines has let a contract to W. Wilson to haul out 2,000 tons of ore. J. Miles has bonded the Majestic claim to Henry Symonds, of Calgary. The first payments of \$2,000 is due on May 1 next, and the balance of the money in two equal instalments of \$14,000 each on Nov. 1, 1896, and May 1, 1897, respectively. The Majestic is situated close to the Royal Canadian, on the hillside between Eagle and Forty-nine creeks.

It has been found desirable to divide the Silver King tramway into two parts in order to lessen the enormous strains consequent on its great length. The point of division is on the upper side of Give-out creek a little above the lowest part visible from Nelson. The necessary machinery has been ordered by telegram from San Francisco and should arrive in eight or ten days.

Measures, A. H. Kelly and Geo. Neelands have been canvassing the town for the sinews of war wherewith to conduct the assessment bill. Up to last evening they had collected \$120 without any difficulty. They were promised in many cases further subscriptions if required, and did not meet with a single man who had a good word for the assessment bill.

Nelson Tribune.
The Kaslo & Slocan railway has had another week of uninterrupted work in bringing forward the ore product of various Slocan mines. The shipments amounted to 560 tons.

After tunnelling 300 feet, the vein on the Surprise mine, Slocan district, has been reached and is found to carry about two feet of good ore. The high grade ore runs 200 ounces to the ton. The Surprise is above the Washington and adjoins the Antoine.

The report comes from the Enterprise of the claims on Ten-mile creek under bond to John A. Finch, that there is enough ore in sight already to pay the price of the bond, which is \$22,500. John G. Devlin, one of the first to locate quartz claims on Cariboo creek, writes from Nakusp: "Nelson Delmar has gone down to work on the Promissoria, a claim that is looking away up. Three men worked on it all winter. The ore has been sampled repeatedly, with

IT DOESN'T HURT



JOHN TAYLOR & CO., MANUFACTURERS.

"The iron bound bucket--"

heavy and clumsy, but good in its time; out of date now though--given way to the modern, light, hoopless, Fibre Pail--kept by all grocers and called

E. B. Eddy's INDURATED FIBREWARE

results varying from \$10 to \$50 in gold per ton. A recent average of the ledge went \$75.

ROSSLAND.

Rossland Miner.
The new 28-inch compressor of the War Eagle was started for good on Thursday.

Some of the finest copper ore ever brought into camp was shown last week by C. A. Baldwin of the White House from a claim belonging to him called the Daylight. It lies half a mile south of the Crown Point.

C. O'Brien Reddin has negotiated a sale of the Centre Star No. 2 and the Centre Star No. 3 to W. W. Dines of Winnipeg. Jack Gill, timberman at the Le Roi, was the sole owner, and he gets \$2000 besides retaining a tenth non-assessable interest.

Paul Gaston has bought the Nick of Time fraction from Ed. Rourke. This property was bonded last fall and two payments made on it. The balance, \$3720, was paid last week.

The Jumbo has now over 25 feet of ore and still no hanging wall is in sight. The last 14 feet have been steadily improving in gold values, though the ore is no longer a solid sulphide of iron, but instead is highly silicious.

The receipts of the recorder's office at Rossland for the month of February, usually one of the dulllest in the year, amounted to \$3810, or about \$700 less than the maximum for any month in 1895.

The men at work grading the Trail creek tramway across the Centre Star ground on Wednesday uncovered eight feet of a ledge near the centre of the ground and about one hundred feet from the north side line. The whole eight feet is fine looking ore and although no assays have yet been obtained from it there is no room for doubt but that it will run well. About two hundred feet east from this discovery the Centre Star has a shaft down 50 feet which Mr. Durant thinks is on the same vein. This shaft shows 16 feet of ore of a satisfactory value, having run as high as \$40 and \$45 in gold.

The Le Roi mining and smelting company paid its third dividend on Wednesday. This time it amounted to \$25,000 or 5 cents a share. This makes a total of \$100,000 paid in dividends by the Le Roi in the past few months.

The O. K. people have made another rich strike. This time it is in the No. 11 level and about 80 feet from the entrance of the tunnel. An ore body that was at first two feet wide, widened to five feet and now is nearly ten feet wide. The ore is the highest grade ever taken from the mine. It is a mixture of copper, iron, galena and free gold.

Rossland Prospector.
The Opera House for \$3,000, and of S. M. Wharton's two lots at the junction of Columbia avenue and Washington street, for \$4,500, were sold to Mr. Hart of Vancouver.

Rossland is, perhaps, the only town in British Columbia that has a mine in its principle thoroughfare. A large crowd is to be seen every day on Columbia avenue near Spokane street crossing watching the operations of two or three miners who are using the hammer and drill and blasting some rock just in front of the Howard House. This is the outcropping of mineral discovered by Capt. Carter last September, on ground already covered by the Alice mineral claim.

An offer of \$188,000 was made a few days ago for 47,000 shares of Le Roi stock.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits.

Our first consignment of the "Rainier Wheels" will arrive in about seven or eight days. We can show you the models now and explain the excellent points. Weller Bros.

Gardening tools at Cheapside.

the clothes nor your hands, but cleanses every time, and leaves a sweet odor about the house on wash day. What does all this? Why,

Eclipse Soap

does. Try it.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., MANUFACTURERS.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.

London, March 11.—The first drawing room of the season was held to-day at Buckingham Palace by the Princess of Wales on behalf of the Queen, who is at Nice. The princess was accompanied by her daughters, Princesses Victoria and Maud, and the Duke and Duchess of York, Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The weather was bright and the front of the palace was crowded with people. The carriages of the debutantes commenced arriving at noon, and the line soon stretched from Buckingham Palace to Marlborough House. Vienna, March 11.—Karl Ritter Weiss, managing director of the Imperial Royal Charter Credit Bank, the largest bank in Austria, is dead.



Mr. Jacob Wilcox of St. Thomas, Ontario, is one of the best known men in that vicinity. He is now, he says, an old man, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has made him feel young again.

"About a year ago I had a very severe attack of the grip, which resulted in my not having a well day for several months afterwards. I was completely run down and my system was in a

Terrible Condition.
I lost flesh and became depressed in spirits. Finally a friend who had been benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla advised me to try it and I did so. I continued taking it until I used twelve bottles and today I can honestly say Hood's Sarsaparilla has restored me to my former health." JACOB WILCOX, St. Thomas, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only

Truo Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. It cures when all other preparations fail.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

TO THE PUBLIC

Our Best

DOUBLE SCREENED

New Wellington Coal

Put up in sacks in any quantity at the rate of

per ton \$5.00 per ton

at SPRATT'S WHARF,

Delivery Extra.

SPRATT & MACAULAY, Agents.

George Marsden

General News Agent

Is now located in the

ADELPHI BLOCK

A Choice Stock of

Tobacco

and Cigars.

All Coast Papers on sale.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the board of Licensing Commissioners for the city of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer to Patrick Burke of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on the premises known as the "Blue Hive" saloon, situated on the northeast corner of Fort and Broad streets in the city of Victoria, B. C.

WILLIAM CROFT.

Dated Victoria, B. C. Jan. 22, 1896.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Licensing Court at its next sitting for a transfer to Messrs. Barrett & Simpson, of Victoria, of my license to sell wines and liquors upon the premises known as the Leland House, situated on the corner of Douglas street and Queens avenue, Victoria, city.

H. T. COLE.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1896.

Notice.

Estate of Jessie S. Brown, deceased. All persons having claims against the above estate are requested to present the same on or before the 20th April next, to the undersigned.

THORNTON FELL, Solicitor for the Executor, 50 Langley st., Victoria, B.C. 120-1m

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Licensing Court at its next sitting for a transfer to James Williams, of Victoria, of my license to sell wines and liquors upon the premises known as the Mirror Saloon, and situated on the corner of Broad and Yates street, Victoria City.

W. C. BURNS.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1896.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Licensing Court at its next sitting for a transfer to George Tribe and Henry J. O'Leary, of Victoria, of my license to sell wines and liquors upon the premises known as the New York Hotel Bar, situated on Lot 428 on the south side of Yates street, Victoria City.

E. A. JOHNSON.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1896.

TENDERS.

Quotations Wanted.

The Vancouver Smelter Committee invite quotations for the following articles delivered at Vancouver, namely:—

Fire Brick per 1000.
Common Brick per 1000.
Fire Clay per Ton.
Coke (not exceeding 6 per cent. ash) per Ton.
Iron ore per Ton.
Limestone per Ton.

Address information to Secretary Smelter Committee, P. O. Box 551, Vancouver, B. C. m1-1w

TENDERS

Hardware, Stoves, Plumbing Material, Tinware, Etc.

Tenders will be received until 5 p.m. on Thursday, March 12th, 1896, for the stock-in-trade, fixtures, Perry & Turner, 42 Johnson street, Victoria, B.C.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

B. S. ODDY, Assignee.

m1-7

Cutting Teeth

Talk about school teachers' cut, look at this:

Dental Work at One-Half the Usual Price FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

The prices at which I am now offering my work are such that every man, woman and child in Victoria can have their teeth attended to these hard times.

Very best set of teeth \$10 00
Pivot teeth 5 00
Gold filling 3 00
Amalgam filling 1 00
Extracting teeth 50
Children's teeth 25
Cleaning teeth 1 00

The very best workmanship and material guaranteed.

Dr. H. P. MOODY,

(Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College.)

Cor. Yates & Broad Sts., Victoria, B. C.

To those who cannot find time during the day, I am prepared by the aid of the Electric Reflector to operate just as well at night, giving everyone a chance.

Ex Glenalvon

In stemwind nickel cases guaranteed for five years.

S. A. STODDART.

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,

68-1-2 YATES STREET.

(Clean Watches thoroughly for 75c. New Main Spring 75c.; Balance and Pay of Staffs, \$1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.)

Undertakers.

OHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government Street, Victoria.

Creamery.

ALL FARMERS and keepers of COWS in NORTH and SOUTH VICTORIA and ESQUIMAULT DISTRICTS who would be willing to enter into contracts with a reliable DAIRY ASSOCIATION for a year's supply of all the best pure, full milk from their herds at twelve cents per gallon, paid in cash on the 10th day of every month, and all charges of milk from Farm to Creamery to be paid by the Association, are required to write at once, stating their willingness to contract, also number of cows that would be kept and other information to

JOHN F. CHANDLER,

Graham, P. O.,

Near Victoria, B. C.

R. P. RITHET & Co., Ltd.

Besides a bountiful supply of other Goods.

The demand for

Seagram's

Whiskey

Is still being freely met.

R. P. RITHET & Co., Ltd.

Seagram's

Whiskey

Is still being freely met.

R. P. RITHET & Co., Ltd.

Seagram's

Whiskey

Is still being freely met.

R. P. RITHET & Co., Ltd.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.

The Hall of the above society is in Magistrate Block, 8 and 10, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the members and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (late with Dr. John Woods, V.M., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at King's Livery, 100 Johnson street. Telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST GENERAL SCAVENGER. Successor to John Ransbury. Yard and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Port street, grocers; Cochrane & Munro corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 60 Vancouver street. Telephone, 130.

WANTS.

WANTED—To buy, set of second hand boxing gloves. Address P. O. Box 80, 21

WANTED—Gardener, with knowledge of flowers. "Florist," Times Office. 21

PARTNER WANTED—To take charge of well established, baking business. Address "Partner," Times office. m1-1w

INFORMATION WANTED—Of William Henry Lee, a native of the Township of Marlborough, Ont., aged about 50; 4 ft. 1 or 2 in.; formerly wore dark brown hair and dark chin whiskers. When last heard from, about eight years ago, was in British Columbia. His brother is JAMES LEE, Almonte, Ont. His address is

WANTED—Farmers and builders to leave their orders at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street. m1-1w

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHRAP—Portable assaying outfit complete. Apply 82 King's Road.

FOR SALE—Candy store, 68 Douglas street. Cheap. Apply on premises. 1w

MARCH.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER,

Room 7, Board of Trade Building.

The Daily Times.

CAJOLED.

Our correspondent "A Victorian" refers to the British Pacific Railway as Mr. Armstrong's scheme, while the Colonist editorially mentions only Mr. Baldwin as the party who submitted the proposition to the government. The project was first started by Messrs. Rithet, Earle, Prior, Reid, Barnard and others, and was supported by Hon. Messrs. Davis and Turner and other politicians. Although the "organ" said those who wish to square the government with the citizens of Victoria do not care to announce the fact, Mr. Rithet, a supporter of the government, is still at the head of the promoters, and he would seem to be about the only one of the original incorporators who really means to give us the railway.

The Colonist quotes the News-Advertiser on the British Pacific. The News-Advertiser is Mr. Cotton's paper, and Mr. Cotton is not a very enthusiastic supporter of that project, notwithstanding he promised to vote for assistance to it on certain conditions. To call Mr. Cotton to witness that Mr. Turner did not deceive the people of Victoria is to place that gentleman's testimony in opposition to the evidence of the entire electorate of this city. Although Mr. Cotton is a newspaper man and knows a great deal, we would rather believe our people on a question of fact about which they are better informed. At the general election Mr. Cotton was too busy speaking and writing against Mr. Rithet's railway to know what promises Mr. Turner was making in Victoria. Mr. Cotton may be able to prove that Mr. Turner was right in recanting, but he cannot prove that Mr. Turner did not recant.

A REPUBLICAN "MANIFESTO."

The Canadian Republican Committee is the high-sounding name of an organization—or more probably of one or two cranks—in the city of Toronto, which has issued a manifesto to the people of Canada in favor of Canadian independence. The names of the committee are not published, but the man who wrote the "manifesto" is likely to be a recent importation from a foreign and alien country. For surely no Canadian, or Britisher who knows any thing about Canadian history or political affairs, would write such rubbish as this:

"We believe that the time has come that the people of Canada should take their destinies into their own hands and manage their own affairs for their own benefit, and not for the benefit of another government, and another people on the other side of the Atlantic. We desire most emphatically and earnestly to protest against the dishonest and blatant resolutions to an alien government recently passed at Ottawa. We are to-day governed, not in the interests of ourselves, the people of Canada, but in the interests of and by an oligarchy composed of corrupt and needy politicians and placehunters in Canada, and usurers and bondholders in England. We are, as you know only too well, eaten up by taxes, the great part of which go to maintain and strengthen the position of these parasites. We are in slavery to these politicians and usurers."

"We are governed in virtue of a constitution made and passed for us by and in the English parliament. It is not in our power to change this, no matter how much it may oppress us, without the consent of this English parliament. We are therefore in political vassalage to England."

It would be a waste of space to publish more of the "manifesto," and it certainly would be a waste of time to enter upon a refutation of the statements made. To state them thus briefly will be sufficient to expose their character. If the personnel of the Canadian Republican Committee should ever be divulged, it will probably be found that, whether composed of one or more, that no native-born Canadian is a member thereof. Only foreigners ignorant of our institutions could be such egregious fools as to advance such reasons for the independence of Canada.

THE MILITIA SERVICE.

An efficient militia is a good thing for Canada to possess. Not that there is any immediate danger of attack from the outside, or of internal disturbance, that would call for military operations, but because there is always a possibility of defence being needed. In case of attack this country must depend largely on the services of its volunteer force, and the efficiency of this force—so far as it can be secured without unduly burdening the taxpayers—is much to be desired. regard for the country's interests calls for rational support of the defensive service, while it should teach us to avoid indulgence in mere ranting jingoism. Being conducted on a purely voluntary system, the militia force of Canada is not as well kept up as it should be, and for various reasons there appears to be more apathy in this province than in most other parts of the Dominion. One might suppose that the

favoring local circumstances would have a different effect in Victoria at least. The presence of the navy, the R.M.A. and the R.E. should be a special advantage in the way of affording practical instruction. In case of attack from outside Victoria would be prominently "on the front." It is well known that in such event the manning of the fortifications now under course of construction would be left to the local volunteer bodies, as the imperial forces would be needed for service elsewhere. To fit themselves for the handling of the guns now on the way here and to do the defense work that may possibly be needed would be a laudable ambition for the young men of the city and district. The direction of a few of the officers would be the only service afforded at this point by the imperial forces in the event of an outbreak of war. The Times has no wish to encourage what is commonly known as militarism, the sharpest exemplification of which is to be found in the continental countries of Europe, but it is easy to draw the line between the spirit of militarism and the patriotic feeling which would teach men to be ready to resist invasion and oppression. We are informed that although the authorized strength of the volunteer artillery force in Victoria is 300, officers, non-commissioned officers and men, there are at present only about half that number enrolled. There should be no trouble in securing the full strength if the men of the younger generation were to consider the matter in the light of the facts mentioned. Volunteering for service would mean some slight sacrifice, but none so formidable as to deter the great majority of those qualified to join or to outweigh the advantages they would secure for themselves and for their country.

THE SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

To the Editor: In this sparsely settled country there are many children growing up in ignorance for want of some means of being instructed. In many cases parents are too poor to send their children out to a boarding school, and families are too poor to command a public school, or to warrant the average attendance called for by the present school law, yet the provision has been made to meet such cases. I think it the bounden duty of the state to see that every child of a certain age in the province should at least receive an elementary education. A principal charge of the government of any country should be to prevent the possibility of the rising generation being a libel on its boasted civilization, a blank in social position or perhaps worse still, a menace to society. Not a child should be neglected where there is a dollar of tax imposed. Education should take precedence. What better application of public funds than for the mental development or amelioration of our youth? If the state of our treasury is such as to subsidize hungry corporations, they can, and surely ought, to consider unprivileged localities. Our educational interests should meet no check. Education makes progressive minds, and progressive minds make a progressive and prosperous country. But some of our statesmen suggest a lower status, and to this end raise the cry of retrenchment of school teachers' salaries. To retrench the salaries of the poorest paid and most indispensable class of public servants is unseemly and unjust. If the contention of our statesmen require retrenchment let all classes in the public service share alike. To make a scape-goat of the teacher does not bear the stamp of honest intention. Are there no other salaried classes that would bear clipping to recuperate a sick treasury? I rather think the cry against the educational drain is misleading. There are many more dangerous drains need chocking off than teachers' salaries. The teachers' services can no more be dispensed with than that of legislators or executives, and are as valuable, as far-reaching, and as deserving of a rich recompense as any official in the land. If this false estimate of state services was discarded, there would not exist such a discrepancy between the salaries of public servants. If the emoluments of office were regulated by the value of public services rendered, there would be ample scope for retrenchment all along the official line. A more just appreciation of the Golden Rule in the legislature would be an elevating ideal, and would tend to facilitate the public business and promote higher interests.

I fear the educational score has some ulterior object. Funds are low and land is low. Friends desire an opening for special investment. Another draft from the public domain would help in straits. Lands and forests are not sufficiently exploited. A sale of select crown lands would be a good opening for certain ones to load up. It might be a last chance. Ominous clouds are liberally showing up.

The lands, forests, minerals and other resources of our country ought to be held as a sacred trust for rational and righteous use. Wilful waste will be woeful want. Politicians or statesmen ought to be true patriots, not mere timeservers, selfish, superficial or reckless; but men of broad and liberal views justly apprehending legitimate results, embracing the highest interests of the present and the unprejudiced rights of the future.

The treasures or natural resources of a country do not solely belong to the present generation, but are also the entailed inheritance of succeeding generations, and ought to be economically handled to subserve the indispensable needs of the present, and handed down undisputed and unburdened for the use and behoof of heirs and successors.

The indiscretion of a legislature in the disposition of the property of the commonwealth ought to be visited with the just retribution of an outraged people. Such improprieties evoke the execration of both present and future generations and ought to meet with a Cromwell treatment.

E. K. RANCHER.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for weak, sleepless, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

—Simon S. Hartman, of Tunnelton, West Va., has been subject to attacks of colic about once a year, and would have to call a doctor and then suffer for about twelve hours as much as some do when they die. He was taken recently just the same as at other times, and concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says: "I took one dose of it and it gave me relief in five minutes. That is more than anything has ever done for me." For sale by all druggists; Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

"MISSION LIFE IN GREECE AND PALESTINE."

To the Editor:—Such is the title of a new book that has just been added to the library. It represents the spiritual zeal that animated Miss Baldwin, of Virginia, to forego the comforts of her paternal home and to accept the position of a missionary first at Athens and afterwards at Palestine; glowing accounts are given of her success at Athens in establishing schools and giving religious instruction in accordance with the Protestant faith, and moreover of the great need of such instruction, owing to the impotency of the Greek church and its indifference to placing the open Bible before them, and also from the non-delivery of popular addresses or sermons in the Greek church. Miss Baldwin remarks: "It is painful to observe how rapidly infidelity is increasing amongst the youths of Greece, who flock to Athens to fill the gymnasium and university, and that most of the Greek youths who go to France or Germany for education return home in fields. Pleasing representations are given of the intelligence of the Greek children and of their appreciation of the Christian teaching, and of their being taught the use of the needle and how to sew. Speaking from Palestine, Miss Baldwin observes that the poverty of the people and oppression of Turkish rule are formidable obstacles to social amelioration, that the Turks as a nation refuse Christian teaching, whereas the Arabs, on the contrary are ever ready. It is represented that the enervating nature of the climate of Palestine renders the inhabitants lazy and inert, that the land is full of poverty, theft, ruin and desolation. That Mohammedans degrade women, denying her the possession of a soul. That notwithstanding all the efforts made for Christian progress it must not be regarded as any laxity on the part of the Mohammedans, as they are as much vitiated as ever to their faith and have built many new mosques. In face of the difficulties presented for successful Christian teaching amongst the inhabitants of the Holy Land, the question of their regeneration and of their being able to resume that high rank amongst the nations of the earth which their antecedents fully entitle them to is a matter for grave consideration. W. K. B.

BRITISH PACIFIC.

To the Editor: As the Daily Times condemns the provincial government for declining to accept the Armstrong scheme for building the British Pacific railway, it is desirable that the terms proposed be briefly stated for the information of those who have not had time to digest this extraordinary proposition.

What the promoters want: Eleven million acres of selected land at one dollar an acre \$11,000,000 Provincial government bonds, 6,000,000 Victoria, Douglas and other bonds for which provincial bonds to be issued, 6,000,000

Total, \$23,000,000 What the promoters will do: Build 520 miles of railway at \$25,000 a mile from Hute Inlet to Tete Jaune Cache, \$13,750,000

Profit to promoters gross, \$9,250,000 Less 10 per cent. discount on \$1,800,000; Less 5 per cent. discount manipulating lands, \$550,000, \$7,500,000

Actual net profit, \$7,500,000

The only capital the promoters bind themselves to put into the scheme is \$200,000. The number of settlers the promoters agree to place on their eleven million acres of picked land, which will absorb all the agricultural lands from Ashcroft to Nanaimo, is two hundred a year. An interesting question to ask is, what lands will the promoters be left for sale to maintain the public schools?

The promoters claim the right of mortgaging the railway high at the expense of 12 1/2 per cent. for \$20,000 a mile, 500 miles at \$20,000, \$10,000,000 add to this the net profit, \$7,500,000 makes a total of, \$17,500,000

which is a magnificent sum for the promoters and manipulators to get up and get away with, leaving the bondholders of the province to run the railway which stops at the summit of the Rocky mountains.

I have heard the objection made to Mr. Armstrong and his French friends that they have no money. There is nothing in this objection, for money is not required to put through Mr. Armstrong's scheme. All he and his associates have to do is to press the political button and the taxpayers do the rest and bankrupt themselves, their families and this province.

Much as we all desire the British Pacific it is surely an impossibility that such an outrageous proposition can receive the slightest support from any but the insane few who have become recklessly crazy over this railway. Yours respectfully, A VICTORIAN.

—It is not to be wondered at that Ayer's Pills are in such universal demand. For the cure of constipation, biliousness, or any other complaint needing a laxative, these pills are unsurpassed. They are sugar-coated, easy to take, and every dose is effective.

—We have no need to remind you that our stock of Crocker and Glassware is always replete with the latest goods from Europe and the United States. Weiler Bros.

—The finest assorted stock of Carpets in the province is to be seen at Weiler Bros. Hearth Rugs to match.

—We supply shaving outfits that we guarantee. Get one at Fox's, 78 Government street.

You Can't Do Without Soap!

Why Not Get The Best?

SUNLIGHT SOAP

HAS NO EQUAL FOR purity For cleansing power For taking out dirt For dissolving grease For saving clothes For preserving hands

These are some of the reasons why "SUNLIGHT" Soap has the largest sale in the world, and has been awarded 27 Gold Medals and other honors.

For every 12 "Sunlight" Wrappers sent to the Canadian Head Office, 25 Scott Street, Toronto, Lever Bros., Ltd., will send postpaid a useful paper-bound book, 100 pages.

G. E. KING, Victoria, Agent for B. C.

WE announce further startling reductions in

Furniture and Furnishing Goods

in order to make room for a large lot of new Goods soon to arrive.

B. C. Furniture Co., JACOB SEHL, Manager.

Government Street.

---THE GREAT---

Mortgage Sale

NOTICE.

Having received instructions from the Mortgagees to close out the entire Stock of the

Manchester :: House,

88 Yates Street, (Formerly conducted by T. Haughton & Co.) within one month from date, the Goods have been further reduced in Prices.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS.

J. H. WARK,

Manager.

WEILER BROS'

Carpet Beating Machine..

Will thoroughly clean your Carpets and make them look almost like new.

Send your order in as early as possible and avoid the rush when the "general house-cleaning" commences.

We will make your Carpets up, beat them and relay the same at moderate rates.

WEILER BROS.

TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

Mr. Heincken's bill to amend the Trustees and Executors Act provides where an estate of interest of inheritance, or limited to the heir or any occupant in any tenements or hereditaments, corporeal or incorporeal, is vested on any trust or by way of mortgage in any person solely, the same shall on his death, notwithstanding any testamentary disposition, devolve to and become vested in his personal representative or representatives from time to time in like manner as if the same were a chattel real vesting in them or him; and accordingly all the like powers for one only of several joint personal representatives together, to dispose and otherwise deal with the same, shall belong to the deceased's personal representatives or representative, from time to time, with all the like incidents, but subject to all the like rights, equities and obligations as if the same were a chattel real vesting in them or him, and for the purposes of this section the personal representatives for the time being of the deceased, shall be deemed in law his heirs and assigns within the meaning of all trusts and powers.

Blood purified, diseases cured, sickness and suffering prevented—this is the record made each year by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Glasses Accurately Adjusted

MOLTE'S PATENT

F. W. Nolte & Co
The Only Opticians
37 Fort Street.

Don't Smoke

Any but the Capital Brand of Cigars. They are the Best. Insist upon getting the Capitals.

MEISS & GOLD, Manufacturers,
54 Johnson Street, Up Stairs.

No Doubt About It.

You are absolutely certain of obtaining the best for the money—Materials, Fit, and Workmanship—when you place an order with us.

A. GREGG & SON,

Tailors, 62 Yates Street.

Cured Fish

Finnan Haddies,
Codfish (Newfoundland and B. C.)
Codfish (Boneless)
Red Herring,
Bloaters,
Kippers.

..FOR SALE BY..

R. H. JAMESON, 33 Fort St.

The Wilson Hotel

and Dining Room now being under one management is better prepared than ever to accommodate the public to the satisfaction of all.

McCABE & IRVING, Proprietors.

Study Economy and Live Like a Lord.

Study economy and live like a lord. Is the maxim of all housewives I hope. I'm convinced of this now, when almost all of our homes are supplied with Penderay's Electric Soap. Being Electric by name and Electric by nature, it makes dirt, with the water, slop; Like lightning the dirt flies before our eyes. When we use Penderay's Electric Soap, For weight and quality it can't be surpassed. Though many have tried hard to cope With this world famed brand, there's nothing in hand To equal Penderay's Electric Soap.

WOOD CUT

By Steam Saw Machine at reasonable rates. JOHN SMITH, 233 Cook Street, Tel. 133.

Walk Right In

Our door is never locked. A licensed pharmacist always on hand to attend to your wants.

BOWEN'S Dispensary Prescriptions.

Beside the Postoffice, 100 Gov't St. Telephone 425.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Sheffield cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—The opposition central committee rooms are now located in the Balmoral Block, Douglas street.

—Decisions will be given on Friday by the police magistrate in the Chinese theatre assault cases.

—A special meeting of the Ladies of the Macdonalds was held at the office of Dr. Mary McNeill this afternoon.

—A consignment of paper, paper bags and office stationery at lowest wholesale prices, Johnston, Douglas street.

—Nas Blum, who was sentenced to jail at Portland for his connection with the Haytian Republic opium ring, has been pardoned.

—Seven heavy breach-loading guns have arrived in Vancouver from Halifax for the fortifications at Esquimaux. They will be brought to Victoria in sections by the regular steamer.

—By a vote of 51 to 2 the by-law to authorize the transfer of the bousseed Vernon flour mill from Ellis & Co. to R. F. Ritchie & Co., was passed by the people of Vernon yesterday.

—Messrs. Ball gave a pleasant illustrated entertainment last evening under the auspices of the Royal Templars of Temperance. "Scenes, Songs and Sketches of the Sunny South" made up the programme.

—While no physician or pharmacist can conscientiously warrant a cure, the J. C. Ayer Co. guarantee the purity, strength, and medicinal virtues of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It was the only blood-purifier admitted at the great World's Fair in Chicago, 1893.

—"Big Bob" Elman, the politician and detective who spent a few days in this city after passing a forged check in Seattle, did not go to San Francisco as expected, but returned to Seattle, where he was hidden by his friends until Monday, when he was arrested.

—The experiments with the new photo process, "catheode rays," are bringing to light some remarkable things. At an examination recently of the brains of seven men and four women it was shown that in every instance the person examined had a wheel (Crescent) in their head. Waitt & Co., agents.

—In order to give the members of the W. C. T. U. an opportunity to attend the funeral of the late Mrs. Pollard, the regular weekly meeting called for to-morrow has been abandoned. Mrs. Pollard, who became a member of the W. C. T. U. at the time of its organization in Victoria, continued as such until the time of her death.

—Magistrate Macrae is determined to put a stop to the breaking of windows in empty houses by small boys, and with this object in view, is holding parents partially responsible for the actions of their children. This morning the fathers of the boys who broke windows in a house in Rock Bay, were bound over in the sum of \$50 for the good behavior of the boys.

—At a meeting of the managing committee of the James Bay Athletic Association, held last night, the following were elected members: A. E. Belfry, G. A. Caldwell, F. W. Thomas, E. L. Beer, F. C. Holden, A. G. Franklin and J. C. Bridgman. Messrs. H. D. Helmsken and J. Stuart Yates will represent the J. B. A. A. at a meeting of the executive of the North Pacific association at the Rainier-Grand, Seattle, on Saturday next.

—Ald. Partridge is evidently determined in view of the council's refusal to do away with his salary, to earn the amount which is placed to his credit in the books of the city treasurer. This morning, while on his way to town, a passer-by pointed out to him a Chinaman whom he suspected of stealing some coal and other articles from the residence of Mr. John Pelletier. The alderman immediately placed the Chinaman under arrest. At the police station he was recognized as Ah Sue, an old time sneak thief, and in the police court he was sentenced to two months with hard labor.

—The second of a series of Morris tube shooting contests took place in the drill hall last evening, the members of No. 1 company participating. In the first class Gunner W. H. Bailey took first prize with 53 points. Lieutenant Taylor being second with 47 and Sergeant Mulcahy third with 38. In the second class, Lieutenant McConnell with 34 and Captain Ross Monroe with 31 won the two spots offered, the next in order being Corporal McLean, 28; Gunner R. Harrup, 26, and Gunner J. L. Dickinson, 25. In the third class Gun-

ners Scarlett and Shanks tied with a score of 35, Gunners Wollock and Irving with 31 each, and Gunners Gaudin and Sherk with 30 each.

—W. H. Perry has received some of the '06 models Eagle bicycle.

—Owing to counter attractions there will be no rehearsal of the Amateur Minstrels this week.

—The meeting of the Capital lacrosse club for the election of officers, which was set for to-morrow evening, has been postponed until Friday.

—Hanging Lamps, Hall Lamps, Table Lamps, Student Lamps, Hand Lamps, at Weiler Bros. Our stock is always replete with the newest kinds of Lamps.

—There is no excuse for any man to appear in society with a grizzly beard, since the introduction of Buckingham's Dye, which colors natural brown or black.

—Mr. R. A. Ball, of Toronto, will give his famous stereoscopic entertainment "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," in Centennial Church, Gorge road, on the evening of Monday, the 10th inst, at 8 o'clock. The pictures are twenty-four in number and all from real life. This will be one of the best exhibitions of that class given in the city for a long time.

—William Sutton, the well known lumberman, died at the family residence, 135 Michigan street, yesterday afternoon. The deceased was a native of Dent, Yorkshire, England, and was 68 years of age. He was one of the first settlers of Bruce, Ont., and occupied the position of sheriff of that county for over 20 years. Mr. Sutton came to British Columbia some twenty years ago and at once identified himself with the lumbering interests of the province. He built and operated for a number of years the Cowichan saw mills, now owned by the M. P. Boyd Lumber Co. Recently he and his son built a large saw mill at Esquimaux, Barclay Sound, where they own extensive timber limits. Mr. Sutton leaves a widow and six children, three sons and three daughters. The funeral will take place from the family residence at 2:30 to-morrow afternoon.

ORDER OF WORKMEN

Fifth Meeting of the Grand Lodge Opens in A. O. U. W. Hall This Morning.

Visiting Delegates Entertained at a Banquet at the Hotel Victoria.

Visiting delegates to the fifth annual meeting of the B. C. Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. were entertained by the members of the local lodge at a banquet given in the Hotel Victoria last evening. The delegates from the Mainland having arrived by the Chalmers somewhat late, it was nearly ten o'clock before the guests sat down to the excellent dinner provided. Grand Receiver R. T. Williams presided. On his right sat Grand Master Budlong, while P. G. M. W. Gus Leiser occupied the seat on the left.

When the toast list was reached "The Queen" was drunk with honors and the singing of the national anthem. J. E. Church, in a neat little speech, responded to "The President of the United States." The "Supreme Lodge" brought P. G. Gus Leiser to his feet, and in a very eloquent speech, he reviewed the splendid results achieved by the order and the noble aims for which it strove. Grand Secretary McIlmoy and Past Grand Henry Hoy of New Westminster, also responded. They spoke of the satisfactory condition of the order in the province and the increasing interest taken by the members.

After Past Master Adams, of New Westminster, had sung "Sweet Mother Malone," Grand Master Budlong responded to the toast "The Grand Lodge." He encouraged the members to individual effort and hoped a spirit of enthusiasm would be infused into the subordinate lodges by those attending the grand lodge. He announced that the grand lodge during its meetings would work under the workman degree so that any men who wished to do so could attend.

"Visitors to the Grand Lodge," was briefly responded to by Past Master K. Park of Vernon; Grand Trustee Henry Klipp, of Chilliwack; Past Master Powell, of Enderby; and Past Master Yates of Vancouver, and Brother Webster of Port Haney. "Kindred Societies," responded to by Brother E. J. Salmann, "The Medical Profession," by Dr. De Wolf Smith, of Westminster; "The Ladies," by Brother A. E. Lakenby, and "The Press" concluded the toast list.

The first session of the grand lodge meeting was held in the A. O. U. W. hall this morning. Grand Master Budlong presiding. Before beginning the regular business the grand lodge degree was conferred on those delegates who had not attended any previous meetings of the grand lodge. In his annual report the Grand Master reviewed the progress made by the different lodges within his jurisdiction. Reports were also received from the grand recorder, grand receiver and the committee on finance. They show the finances of the order to be in a healthy condition. Last year's report showed that \$777 had been overdrawn, but the present one shows a balance of \$445. Although \$16,000 had been paid out in benefits last year that fund has a balance to its credit of \$2173. During the past year \$672 was paid out of the relief fund, which shows a balance of \$908.

This afternoon was spent in discussing the different reports. The grand lodge officers for the ensuing year will be elected to-morrow.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Captain Little's Little Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

Our Specialty

Is manufacturing and repairing. We pay particular attention to this feature of our business, and can guarantee satisfaction.

Pennock & Lowe,

Jewelers, 64 Yates Street.

WAS IT THE JANEIRO?

Steamer Sighted by the Empress of India One Day Out From Yokohama.

Accidents to Hankow and Rhosina—Low Rates From 'Frisco to Alaska.

On February 29th, when one day out from Yokohama, the men on the bridge of the R. M. S. Empress of India sighted what they believed to be the Pacific Mail Steamship company's steamer City of Rio Janeiro, which should have arrived at Yokohama on February 23rd, from San Francisco. Those on the Empress were consequently very much surprised upon their arrival to hear that the Rio had not yet reached her destination. The officers still believe that it was the Rio they saw, although she was too far away from them to be certain of her identity. The Rio when she left San Francisco had on board 156 people, including passengers, officers and crew. She carried a general cargo and nearly a million dollars in bullion.

The Empress also brought news of an accident to the N. P. R. steamer Hankow, which arrived at Yokohama on February 25, she having two days previously cracked her shaft. The weather being favorable she continued her voyage under sail and slight help from the engines, the latter being run at a very slow rate. She was to have remained at Yokohama for repairs. The Rhosina, which has visited Victoria, also met with an accident, running on Saratoga spit near Yokohama. She was not badly damaged.

The Empress brought a lighter cargo than usual, 123 Chinese and the following cabin passengers: Mr. Ahronsohn, Lieut. A. J. C. Campbell, Miss Foster, T. Fujii, H. Hilton, Mrs. Hilton, Miss Hilton, Miss Gladys Hilton, Z. Horiuchi, W. E. Hunt, Capt. Wm. H. Jacques, U.S.N.R., and valet, C. Lehman, R. Lewis, Miss L. E. Miller, J. Towers, Mrs. Tsutsumi.

Wm. Smith, deputy minister of marine and fisheries, has forwarded to mariners the following notes respecting navigation on the West Coast of Queen Charlotte Islands, on the Pacific Coast of Canada, which are derived from information obtained from Capt. John Irving, of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, and Captain Meyer, master of the steamer Danube, while searching for the steamer Strathmore. Tasoo Harbor was made use of during the cruise. The harbor is easy of access for steamers and is a well sheltered bay, with bold, steep cliffs on each side of the narrow entrance. Indifferent anchorage was obtained, one cable off a conspicuous gravelly beach on the northern shore, and eastward of three bare rocky islets. No doubt better anchorage could be found were the bay examined. When steering along the shore of Cape Henry, from the point of land near Can Christoval mountain, in latitude 52 degree, 29 minutes north, there were no large openings seen in the shore line as marked on the chart, with the exception of Tasoo Harbor. There is an island about two miles in circumference off the entrance to Skidegate channel, steering from the south point of entrance, west, distant four miles. There is a rock half a mile east of this island on which the sea breaks heavily. There is a good harbor with secure anchorage on the north side of Skidegate channel, about two miles from the west entrance. The south point of entrance to Skidegate channel bears from the entrance to this harbor S.W. 1/4 W. distant two miles. Other rocks not marked on the chart were found in Renell sound, off North Island, and in the entrance of Moore channel.

San Francisco, March 11.—The competition for the Puget Sound passenger and freight traffic has widened out now to the extent of taking in the Alaska business. The Pacific Coast steamship company has announced that persons desiring to go to Alaska can now purchase second class tickets for the full voyage for \$7.50. First-class passage can be had for \$12. This order goes into effect immediately, so that persons intending to go to Alaska can take advantage of the rates on the next voyage, which is to be made by the steamer Umattila. The latter vessel will transfer the passengers at Seattle to the Mexico. The reduction is the result of the bid of the Alaska Transportation

ODOROMA

...IMPARTS...

Beauty to the Teeth.
Fragrance to the Breath.
And that rosy, healthful color to the gums.
O-D-O-R-O-M-A pronounced by expert chemists.

The Perfect Tooth Powder.

Call

On Kinnaird, The Cash Tailor, before you order your Spring Suit. See his large range of New Goods and get his Prices.

46 Johnson Street.

company for a share of the Alaska business.

A Port Townsend dispatch says: "It was learned here to-day that the treasury department has issued orders to fit out and prepare with all dispatch the revenue cutters now on this coast. The captain of the Corwin has received instructions to at once take aboard stores for a six months' cruise in Alaska and Behring Sea. The revenue cutter Bear is to arrive here on April 11. All the cutters available for service on the coast are said to have received similar orders. The receipt of such orders at so early a date is considered quite unusual by those who are familiar with the revenue cutter service. It is believed that it is the intention of the treasury department to exercise much more vigilance this season than last in patrolling Behring Sea."

San Francisco, March 11.—As time passes and no news is received of the missing China steamer Rio de Janeiro the alarm felt for the safety of the big Pacific mailer increases. The agent of the company continues to give out assurances that the vessel is all right, but friends of the passengers and crew are not so confident. The officers of the company are daily besieged by crowds awaiting some tidings of the missing ship, but their vigilance has been unwearied. Increased anxiety is also manifested in marine insurance circles. It is said that the agents of the companies which took risks on the ship have been instructed to unload a good portion of the insurance if possible.

The steamer Topeka, advertised to sail from Seattle and Victoria on the 18th, connects at Sitka with the steamer Bertha, which runs to Portage Bay and Prince William Sound. The Bertha has accommodation for thirty first class and 150 steerage passengers.

Washington, March 11.—By direction of the President, a pair of binocular glasses has been presented to Capt. Norton Alexander, of the British steamship Mexican, in recognition of his humane services in rescuing the captain and crew of the American schooner Drisko.

A rather serious discrepancy appeared in the Times last evening in regard to the fast trips made from Esquimaux to London by Capt. Gaudin in the Lady Lamson. One trip was made in 105, one in 106 and three in 116 days.

Vancouver, March 10.—While lying alongside a wharf last night fire broke out on the steamer Comox near the boiler, and much damage was done before the flames were extinguished. The vessel is fully insured.

A DEAD LOCK.

Police Commissioners Disagree Regarding an Officer's Competence.

There is a dead lock on the board of police commissioners. Mayor Beaven believes that Constable Cantrell, who was appointed in December, is not a fit and proper person to be on the police force. Magistrate Macrae takes an opposite view of the case. The government having failed to appoint a third commissioner, Mayor Beaven and Magistrate Macrae will have to arbitrate, but according to the present outlook they are not likely to arrive at an understanding.

Constable Cantrell got into a rather serious scrape a few years ago, and these who knew of it wondered how he came to get on the force. The commissioners did not know of the trouble and Chief Sheppard had forgotten it. There are officers on the force who hold the same views as the mayor.

—On Sabbath next the congregation of First Presbyterian church will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the re-opening of the church. On Monday evening a congregational social will be held, at which interesting addresses, etc., interspersed with music, will be given. No admission fee will be charged.

—Ald. Marchant will move at the next meeting of the council to reinstate A. Shaw, pound-keeper, whose services the council some time ago decided to discontinue. The same alderman will move that applications be called for until 1 p.m. on Monday, March 23rd, for the position of sewerage, plumbing and sanitary inspector.

Have You Tried

Our "IDEAL" blend of Indian and Ceylon Teas; if not you will find it to your advantage to do so at once, as it is the finest fifty cent tea in the province. Put up only by the

Victoria Tea House,

79 Government Street,
Cor. Trenchard Avenue.

It Doesn't Cost

A great deal to dress well these days. Take a look at our windows. The West one is filled with our first shipment of Men's Spring Suits. The prices range from \$5.50 for a good heavy all wool serge suit up to \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$10 for good dark all wool tweeds. The East one is filled with Boys' Serge Suits at \$2, and Men's extra fine flannelette Outing Shirts at 50 cents each. These windows are object lessons in value.

CAMERON, The Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson Street.

If the Ladies of Victoria
Who are Housekeepers want Pure

Preserves

And not cheap Jams, they should

Try Okell & Morris'.

It is the Purest and Best

They are Perfection in Preserves.

Sold by Every Grocer in the City.

Why Have Cold Feet?

When you can get warm Footwear at Bedrock Prices?

Men's,
Women's,
Misses,
Children's

Felt Goods at Cost

J. Fullerton, 103 Government St.

Just In

VERY CHOICE

California Roll Butter.
Pink Sugar for Icing.
Christie Brown's Social Tea
Biscuits.

CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY BEST GROCERIES.

HARDRESS CLARKE, (COR. YATES & DOUGLAS STS.)

Retiring From Business

\$20,000 Worth of Dry Goods to be Slaughtered.

ARGYLE HOUSE

We are going to clear out the entire stock at prices that will command a speedy sale. New Goods just arrived and lots more that are coming will be marked down and sold with the other stock.

Three Cases of Manufacturers' Samples To be Sold at less than Wholesale Cost

We have only staple stock—no fancy out of date goods to sell.

We shall be closed on Thursday and Friday, marking down the goods; will reopen and commence the sale on

Saturday Morning, Feb. 29th, 1896

FOR CASH ONLY.

All accounts must be paid within 60 days. Any not paid within that time will be given into the hands of our lawyer.

A well-established Dry Goods Business for Sale.

J. HORNER & CO.,

83 Douglas Street, Victoria.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE COERCION BILL.

Hon. Mr. Laurier's Great Speech on the Motion for a Second Reading--Severe Condemnation of Government's Course.

A Strong Plea for the Policy of Investigation and Conciliation--Good Reasons for Proposing the Six Months Hoist.

Ottawa, March 3.—Mr. Laurier, upon rising, was received with loud applause. He said:—Mr. Speaker, if, in a debate of so much moment, it were not out of place for me to make a personal reference to myself—a reference which, however, may perhaps be justified, not so much on account of the feeling which may not unreasonably be attributed to me, being of the race and of the creed of which I am, but still more in consideration of the great responsibility which has been placed upon me by the too kind regard of the friends by whom I am surrounded here—I would say that in the course of my parliamentary career, during which it has been my duty on more than one occasion to take part in the discussion of those dangerous questions which too often have come before the parliament of Canada, never did I rise with a greater sense of solemnity, never did I feel as I do now, at this anxious moment, when in the name of the constitution so outrageously misinterpreted by the government, when in the name of peace and harmony in this land, when in the name of this minority which this bill pretends to help, when in the name of this young nation on which so many hopes are centered, I rise to ask two parliament not to proceed any further with this bill. (Loud cheers.) "The position which I have taken from the first on this question, and which I have maintained all along up to this moment, is of such strength that it easily takes away the pain which any man of sensitiveness can well avoid when, impelled by a paramount sense of public duty, he has to take a course which he knows may not be parallel with that taken by all his friends. But the argument seems to be overwhelming that if this bill becomes the law, while it would afford no protection whatever to the suffering minority in Manitoba, it would be a most violent wrench of the principles upon which our constitution is based. The hon. gentleman who has just moved the second reading of this bill, who comes back to this house again, after an interval of several years, to take the place at the head of his party, and who, we are told, is to force this bill on his unwilling party, has taken some credit to himself and to the government of which he is a member of being the champion of the minority. In so far as this constitution is concerned I have not the slightest desire to take one single article from the constitution to which the government are entitled; but the hon. gentleman has largely would gladly have given to the government of which he is a member the statement he has made over and over again in his speech, reiterated not once but perhaps ten times—which was, in fact, the burden of his speech—that the government in this instance are not free agents, but simply creatures of necessity, the tools, the instruments of the constitution, which, in this matter, leaves them no option, but compels them to bring forward the measure which they have brought to the attention of the house. In so far as this statement is concerned, I do not intend to say, though I shall address myself to it further on, that I give every allowance to the claim of the hon. gentleman that in bringing forward this bill he is impelled by the desire of doing justice to the minority. Well, if such were the intention and the motive of the government I commend their intention, I commend their motive; would to heaven I could likewise commend their sound judgment and good sense. To do justice to a minority, to do justice to a noble thing, it is one of the noblest attributes of human nature. But the hon. gentleman who has spoken for the government knows from his long parliamentary experience that amongst men the standard of justice is not uniform, but is affected by differences of religion, differences of education and a multitude of other circumstances. The hon. gentleman is aware—more than anybody else, perhaps, he ought to be aware—that in a community with a free government, in a country like this, where the people are divided on any question, there are different standards of justice in the minds of the people, different conceptions of right and wrong as to what may be proper or improper. Under such circumstances it is the part of statesmanship not to force upon the people the views of any section, but to endeavor to bring them all to a uniform standard and a uniform conception of what is right.

A PAGE OMITTED.

The hon. gentleman has referred at length—and I do not blame him for that—to the history of this confederation. I followed him closely. There is a page, however, of which he has not said a single word. He might have referred to the page of the history of the manner in which his native province of Nova Scotia was brought into this confederation. The hon. gentleman has not forgotten, surely—or if he has he is the only man in this country surely, who has—that when the idea of confederation—a great, a noble idea—it was brought to the attention of the people of Nova Scotia, it did not meet with ready acceptance, and for obvious, very obvious reasons. I am within the mark when I say that since the days of Athens of old there was never perhaps a corner of the earth of so few acres, and having so few people, which in a given time produced

It would be misery, I grant, but if religious war is to be brought in this country by whose action will it be brought, but by the action of this government, which, although it had the methods of persuasion in its hands, has chosen to take the methods of coercion in order to redress a wrong? There is one thing that is certain at this moment. The attention of the people from all parts of the country is upon this matter, and whatever may be our opinion upon this question, whatever views we may hold as to the policy of the government, there is one thing which cannot be denied: These frequent recurrences of agitation and commotion are a severe strain, and a very severe strain, upon the tie which binds these provinces together, and the danger is all the more to be apprehended if, searching further for the causes which have brought about this commotion, you find that on every occasion there was one cause, and that was the feature of our constitution, which, whatever the independence of sovereignty of the legislatures. In one form or another was the cause of these agitations. In view of these salient facts it may not be out of place at present to look further into the history of our own country, and by the dangers through which we have passed learn if possible to avoid the danger which we are threatened.

TERMS OF THE UNION.

I come back to the history of confederation. I call attention to this fact that when the idea of a union of our provinces was first mooted the question was debated whether the bond of union should be legislative or federative. The force of events made this a federative union. The fact that the provinces were scattered and divided by long distances and by divisions of creed and race made imperative that there should be a central legislative power, that the central legislature should be invested with that class of subjects which affects all the provinces, and that the local legislature should be invested with those subjects which alone affect the different communities. This division of legislative powers was absolutely essential to the federal form of government. It seems absolutely essential that all the local legislatures should be absolutely free of each other and free from control supervision. The hon. gentleman has alluded to us in the matter, and has sought to make us in the matter. And, assuming these principles to be true, I may now apply myself to a history of this case.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The hon. gentleman did not say much, in fact did not say anything at all, with regard to the history of this case, or the circumstances which bring it before parliament for discussion on this occasion. Those circumstances are so well known, however, that I do not blame him for not having referred to them. But there are some salient facts which I will bring again before the attention of the house. In 1870, the legislature of Manitoba, shortly after the province was brought into the union, in the full exercise of the power which had been granted it by this parliament, confirmed by the imperial parliament, established a system of separate schools. In 1880 they abolished that system. Now, the minority, under these circumstances, could not rest quiet, having a remedy against the legislation that had been passed. They came before this government, they came before this parliament, with petitions asking for redress of their grievances. The hon. gentleman has taken credit to himself for the fact that the government acted in a spirit of fairness to the minority. If this government had given the minority the same measure of justice as has been given to other parties, the minority would have had redress of grievances long ago.

ACTS DISALLOWED.

Two of these acts were disallowed and were allowed to go into operation. Which were the acts which were disallowed? Were the acts abolishing the French language and the separate schools? No, these were allowed to go into operation, and the acts disallowed were the acts establishing a cattle quarantine in Manitoba, and the act to make certain provisions with regard to public companies in Manitoba. They disallowed the first of these latter because they said there was another act passed by this parliament which they knew was never applied and which was the cause of the scheduling of our cattle in England. The other act was disallowed for this reason, amongst others, that it would result in the confiscation of property under certain circumstances. Sir, the confiscation was one of the complaints of the minority in all their petitions. The power of disallowance has always been held by the government opposite to be essential to the administration of this confederation. If they ever had a fair chance of putting into operation the doctrine which they have always preached, they had it, not when they disallowed the cattle quarantine act, but when they did not disallow the Manitoba school act.

Mr. Moncrieff—Would the hon. gentleman allow me to ask him a question? Does he think that the government should have disallowed that Manitoba school act? (Ministerial "Hear, hear.") Mr. Laurier—The answer to that question is very plain. The hon. gentleman asked me what was my view. Did the hon. gentleman or anybody else on that side ever take the view of the Liberal party on the question of disallowance? (Ministerial jeers and laughter.) I am judging these hon. gentlemen out of their own mouths and by their own doctrine—(Opposition applause)—and I say to the hon. gentleman who put me the question: if he thinks it was right and proper to disallow the cattle quarantine act, would it not have been ten times better and more advantageous to disallow the Manitoba school act? But, sir, in this matter, the hon. gentleman, as usual, apply their doctrine just as it suits them. When they thought it was right to apply the doctrine, they did so, but when they found it was difficult they did not. Now, I refer to this

matter simply as an answer to the claim which was made a moment ago by the hon. gentleman that the government in this matter acted simply as the friends of the minority. Then they referred the minority to the courts to test the validity of the act. And you remember the terms of the order-in-council, they stated specifically that if a court confirmed the validity of the act then they might come before the Dominion government and then the government would take up their claims. Well, the court decided that the act was valid and within the power and purview of the Manitoba legislature. Now they come again with petitions. These petitions affirmed three grievances in substance. First, they said that the act of 1880 was an outrage upon the conscience in establishing a system of common schools; nay, more, that though it was nominally a system of common schools, yet in reality they were establishing Protestant schools. Then they alleged as another reason, that the act was a violation of the compact which had been entered into by the population of the North-West Territories and the government of Manitoba, which compact had been repealed several times afterwards by the legislature of Manitoba itself.

SHOULD HAVE INVESTIGATED.

Now, sir, the government, in my estimation, should have done just one thing above all others: when they received those petitions they should have investigated them; they should have ascertained the facts which were alleged by the minority of Manitoba in order to apply such remedy as the facts warranted. But they did not do it. They went again before the courts, and this time to ascertain whether they had the power under the constitution to pass the remedial order which they were asked to pass in favor of the minority. They then claimed that the courts gave them the right to interfere, to pass the remedial order which they were asked for by legislation. What was the duty of the government? Again I say it was their duty to investigate the complaints of the minority. But they failed to do that; they passed a drastic order-in-council, which they sent to Manitoba, and now ask us, in the name of the minority, to pass this bill, though no investigation has ever taken place. I take issue with them, and in the name of the minority of Manitoba I say that their course to-day is unconstitutional, is weak and dangerous. The hon. gentleman told us a moment ago that the government is bound to act mechanically in this matter. Now, I ask parliament this question: Shall we, upon the complaint of the minority, unsupported by evidence, without having made any investigation, are we to be told that the law of the majority is to be set aside? If you tell me this, then I say it was a mere mockery to give to the province of Manitoba the right to legislate upon this question. It is true that hon. gentlemen say that they stand upon the constitution. I take issue with them. I stand also upon the constitution, and I stand the case on the judgment of every Canadian; of all men who believe that above the constitution, nay, not above the constitution, but in it, incorporated in every word and syllable of it, there are to be found these laws of eternal truth and justice, on which alone nations can be founded. I grant that the legislature of Manitoba has the right to legislate in matters of education, to establish separate schools, and the right to abolish separate schools. This is not denied. Somebody says no. The judicial committee of the privy council says yes. They have decided that the legislature had a right to pass that legislation of 1880; but the constitution says that although the Manitoba legislature had the right to pass that act, the minority has an appeal to this government and to this parliament; but again I assert that if you can tell me that this appeal is to be granted as a matter of course without an inquiry, without any investigation whatever, I repeat what I said a moment ago, that it was a most fatal gift to place in the hands of the province, was this power of legislation on education. It was not only a fatal gift, but it was a dangerous one. It was a snare to entrap the legislature into humiliation. Because, if they had not the right to pass legislation, if it was far beyond the power of the province, then the government was entrapped into the belief that they possessed that power. But, though the legislature of Manitoba had the right to pass that legislation, the minority of Manitoba has the right to come to this parliament to ask redress for this grievance. That redress must be based upon one condition—that the minority of Manitoba has alleged and proved a wrong such as the hon. gentleman has described, a wrong which appeals to the heart and mind of every man, which would be a violation of those sacred rights which God has implanted in the breast of every man, which the Greek poet has called "heaven's law, unwritten and unchangeable."

I understand the position taken by the minority of the province of Manitoba in their petitions, they have stated that they have grievances to offer to the people of Canada. They say in their petitions that their consciences are outraged and violated. It seems to me that this in the opinion of every man would be held to be one of those violations of heaven's law, unwritten and unchangeable. They say that compacts have been made between them and the government of Canada, and that a compact was made between the crown of England and themselves, and that this has been violated, and if a compact with the crown was a party was violated, I hold, at all events, for my part, that this ought to be held to be one of the violations of heaven's law, unwritten and unchangeable. These are the grievances which the minority of Manitoba have urged upon this parliament. How are we to know that they are? How are we to deal with them, except by investigation and inquiry? Sir, we say this is the position that ought to be taken by everybody. This is the position I have taken myself.

GROUNDWORK FOR INTERFERENCE.

I know there are some hon. gentlemen on the other side of the house who contravert it, and I will deal with them immediately. I know what is their ground for saying there is no necessity for inquiry. Their ground is that the case has been settled by the judicial committee of the privy council, and the decree leaves them no option to do anything but one thing, what they are doing. They did not. Now, I refer to this

Continued on page 7.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSHUA DAVIES

CUSTOMS. CANADA. AUCTIONEER.

I have received instructions from A. R. Mine, C.M.G., Collector of Customs of the Port of Victoria, to sell by public auction at my Sale Room, Bastion Square, on

Thursday, March 12th, 1896, at 11 a.m.

SEIZED GOODS.

For infraction of the customs law. No. 184—Watches and chains. 185—Tobacco. 188—Wholesale. 194—Brandy. 196—Silk Goods. 197—Silk Jackets. 198—Wine.

Abandoned Goods.

Cards, mats, baskets, cigarettes, patent medicines, handkerchiefs, blue serge, 1 gambling game. Also

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

70 parcels of 400 pairs men's and youth's, women's, children's and infants' shoes, slippers, etc., being a full line of samples.

Sundries.

Pipes, canes, pipe mounts, tobacco pouches, shotguns, shells, knife and pencil sharpeners, Christie bread knives, ink stands, large gold scales, twine, music box, Taylor Steamboat safe, Tarns case.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER.

Will Sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, April 11th, 1896.

At his Sale Room, Bastion Square, at 12 o'clock noon, all the property and franchises as a going concern of the

Victoria Electric Ry & Lighting Company,

LIMITED.

For full particulars apply to MESSRS. McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD, SOLICITORS, Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Tel. 3-mch21 Victoria.

AMUSEMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

OPERA SEASON.

3 Nights and Matinee, March 9, 10 and 11.

The Fashionable Musical Event of the Year. A Season of Grand Opera.

The Famous Marie

Tavary

Grand Opera Company,

Under the direction of Chas. H. Pratt. Grand Opera Orchestra. Grand Chorus. A Complete and Perfect Ensemble.

REPERTOIRE.

Monday Night, Cavalleria-Rusticana and Lucia.

Tuesday Night, Mignon.

Wednesday Matinee, Carmen.

Wednesday Night, Les Huguenots.

PRICES—\$3, \$2, \$1.50 and \$1. Gallery, 75c and 50c. Seats now on sale at Jamieson's.

ARION CLUB.

A Public Concert

Will be given on

Wednesday, March 18, 1896

IN THE

Institute Hall, View St.,

In aid of the Club's Charitable Fund.

Admission, 50c.

MEETINGS.

Vancouver Island Building Society

The 80th Drawing for an appropriation will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's Hall, Broad Street, on Saturday next, the 14th inst., at 8 p.m.

See that your shares are not in arrears. By order.

R. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Victoria, B. C., March 7th, 1896—td.

Public Meeting

A public meeting of the citizens of Victoria will be held at the Victoria Theatre, on

Thursday, 12th Day of March Inst.,

At 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of affording the undersigned members of the Legislative Assembly for the city, an opportunity of explaining their position in reference to the proposals lately submitted to the Provincial Government relating to the construction of the British Pacific Railway.

Victoria, March 6th, 1896.

R. P. BIRNEY,

H. D. HILKIN,

JOHN BRADEN.

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THE COERCION BILL

Continued from page 6.

ing to-day—direct interference. Is that their position? If so, let us inquire into it for a moment. They tell us the facts have been settled by the decree of the privy council, and there cannot be any question now for the government to investigate and determine. Are the facts better known to-day than they were four years ago, when the reference was made to the judicial committee of the privy council? Have we more knowledge to-day?

An hon. member—We do not require it.

Mr. Laurier—We will come to that here-and-here. Are the facts, I ask, better known to-day than they were four years ago? The knowledge we have to-day is the knowledge we had four years ago, and no more. Let me recall the attention of the house once more to the reference which was made to the courts, first to the supreme court, and then to the judicial committee of the privy council. The hon. gentleman (Sir Charles Tupper) a few moments ago read some of the questions. There were six, but some of them may be dismissed. The first question was this: "Is the appeal referred to in the said memorials and petitions, and asserted thereby, that an appeal is admissible by sub-section 3 of section 93 of the British North America act, 1867, or by sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba act, 1870, chapter 3, Canada?" I pass questions 3 and 4 because they are not material, and I come to question 5, to which I ask the close attention of the house. It is as follows: "Has His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council power to make the declarations or remedial orders which are asked for in the said memorials and petitions, assuming the material facts to be as stated therein, or has His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council any other jurisdiction in the premises, assuming the material facts to be as stated therein?" And what was the answer to this question? The answer was in the affirmative, of course; that, assuming the material facts to be as stated in the petition, then this government has the right to pass the remedial orders which are asked of them. I ask, were the government when they drafted this reference to the court of the same opinion as they are at the present time? Were they of the opinion that the facts were well known and required no investigation? If they were of that opinion, then I want to know why they asked arbitration on a false statement of facts? If they were not of the same opinion and could not state that the facts were well known, then I ask why was a judgment required? If they told us that no inquiry is necessary. If no inquiry is necessary to-day, why did they not say so at that time to the courts? A judgment has been rendered on a certain statement of facts assuming the facts to be true, and the answer was given in the affirmative. These hon. gentlemen tell us to-day that the facts are well known and require no investigation; still, when they went before the courts which had to decide the question, they did not hold that position, but they held that the facts were very doubtful. I charge them with deceit either four years ago or to-day; they can choose between the options; but there is deceit in some way; there has been deceit all along, and because there has been subterfuge to expediency all along, the question is as difficult of solution as it is at the present time. But even under the terms of the decree rendered by the judgment of the privy council there was not that consequence which appears to attach to it to-day. It may seem inviting in a man of my creed and race that I should assail the act of the creed and race of the minority. I do so because I believe that the minority have a strong case to present to the people of Canada whenever they have the chance to do so, and I do not want their case to rest on falsehoods of any kind. Let the truth prevail, and I believe it will appeal to the heart and conscience of any man, no matter what his creed and race, but I do not want the case to go on false facts presented by hon. gentlemen opposite.

MR. EWART'S ARGUMENT.

I spoke a moment ago in regard to the reference to the privy council and the question whether the government has the right to pass these remedial orders. Shall we be told that the government here will place on the answer to this question a greater weight than was placed on it by the arguments themselves. Let me refer, sir, to the arguments of Mr. Ewart, the counsel of the minority before the judicial committee of the privy council. Here it is: "Before asking I should like to ask a word or two as to what we are asking. As has already been remarked, we are not asking for a declaration as to the extent of the relief to be given by the government. We merely ask that he may be given the jurisdiction to grant some relief if he thinks proper to do so." There was jurisdiction given. I grant the conclusion which was stated a moment ago by the hon. gentleman. We should not be chary in this matter of granting relief, but what I say is that a matter of relief was a matter of course, but there must be first of all the facts established before we come to that conclusion. And what was the construction put upon the judgment by the minority themselves when they came before the privy council of Canada? Did Mr. Ewart, the counsel for the minority, say the government was bound to act immediately without any more inquiry into the facts? Why, the very first thing that Mr. Ewart proposed to do was to put before the privy council of Canada many facts which in his opinion should induce the government of Canada and the parliament of Canada to grant to the minority that relief which he was seeking for. Mr. Ewart commenced by stating that he had come upon the fact or facts which, being proved, were sufficient, in his judgment, to entitle the minority to the relief which they were seeking. The first is to be found at page 22 of the book. Mr. Ewart says: "My first argument is this: The people of Canada made a solemn agreement that in Manitoba the schools should be separate." He asked that if

that agreement had been made and if it were proved to have been made, then it should bind the people of Canada in honor to maintain it against the people of Manitoba. Mr. Ewart's second argument was a consequence of the first. He said: "The legislature of Manitoba was composed at the outset of a popular branch and of a senate, and a few years afterwards the senate was abolished." Well, second chambers are not very popular nowadays, but if they have a value, it is that they ought to be a protection for the minority. The Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba did not view in a favorable light the abolition of their senate, but they were made to agree to it upon the representations made to them that their schools and their institutions should never be tampered with by the legislature of Manitoba, and it seemed to me that this is a strong and powerful argument in favor of the minority. If they could show that they were induced to make away with one of the bulwarks which was a protection to their rights and liberties and privileges, it seems to me it is a strong case, which should go in their favor in the judgment of all Canadians who love their country. Then Mr. Ewart's third argument was: "That the Liberal party when coming into power in 1885 or 1887 had made a compact with the minority that the schools would not be interfered with." The fourth argument was framed to the third argument, and was that subsequently a similar agreement had also been made, and Mr. Ewart proceeded as follows. I call the attention of the house to the language used by Mr. Ewart: "All these agreements and promises have been violated—those of the Greenway government, those of the branch of the Liberal party in Manitoba, and those, too, of the people of Canada. For this violation, however, the Liberal party of Canada, the Protestants of Canada and the people of Canada have not yet made themselves responsible, and to them I life my eyes with confidence that when the facts are known, then that which has been done will by them be repudiated and all injustice remedied." There was an appeal here to the Liberals of Canada and to the people of Canada, and Mr. Ewart ventured the opinion that as soon as these facts would be known these injustices would be remedied.

THE AFFIDAVITS WITHDRAWN.

But I am sorry to say for the people of Manitoba, for the minority of Manitoba, that Mr. Ewart supported all these contentions with proof and affidavits, but the hon. gentleman who represented the Greenway government on that occasion, Mr. McCarthy, the member for Simcoe, stated that he wanted to controvert that evidence and wished some time to do it, and Mr. Ewart, in my estimation, very imprudently, rather than undergo the delay, because he wanted this remedial bill to pass, withdrew all his affidavits when Sir Mackenzie Bowell stated that they would allow Mr. McCarthy to produce affidavits in reply to those produced by Mr. Ewart. Mr. Ewart then said: "Allow me to say that that would throw the matter over so late that it would be impossible that anything could be done this year, and rather than that should happen I would withdraw the affidavits, and rest the case upon the other material." Well, sir, the Liberals of Canada, the Protestants of Canada, upon whom Mr. Ewart relied to come to the rescue of the minority upon these facts being known, were deprived of the very evidence upon which he rested his case for a favorable consideration of the claims of the minority of Manitoba.

Mr. Daly—These affidavits are all printed.

Mr. Laurier—The hon. gentleman says they are all printed.

Mr. Daly—Certainly.

Mr. Laurier—This is the kind of law we have in this country.

Mr. Daly—Will the hon. gentleman allow me to call his attention to the fact that all these statements are printed. I make this statement in reply to him, that the people are deprived of the knowledge of what these affidavits contain.

Mr. Laurier—I reaffirm what I said a moment ago, that is the kind of law that is administered by one of the judges who pretended to adjudicate upon this case. Here are affidavits which were brought in support of the contention of the minority, and when the hon. gentleman (Mr. McCarthy), who represented the majority of the people of Manitoba, stated that if these affidavits were to go in, according to all the rules of evidence, he should have an opportunity of contradicting them, and rather than to have this opportunity of contradicting them they were withdrawn, and though they were withdrawn, the hon. gentleman (Mr. Daly) says that they are printed, and that they are in the hands of the public. The evidence that has been withdrawn is evidence which the other side never had the opportunity of contradicting. That is the evidence that is to go before the people of Canada in order to secure redress for the minority. This is why this question is so difficult of settlement. It is that we are going to pass a law to-day for a system of schools upon the majority of the people of Manitoba upon facts which the people of Manitoba never had the opportunity of contradicting. That evidence may be true. For my part, I will be disposed to believe it; but I am not disposed to attach any importance to it unless the government of Manitoba had an opportunity of contradicting it. If they had an opportunity of contradicting that evidence, then, sir, it would go for what it was worth, but if they have had no opportunity of contradicting it, it is the most baseless of all claims to make in favor of the minority in Manitoba, and for my part, speaking in the name of the race and the religion of the minority of Manitoba, I will not rest their claims upon such evidence as that.

MERITS OF THE SCHOOLS.

Then Mr. Ewart proceeded to argue the claim of his clients upon the facts of separate schools and public schools. Well, sir, the moment he came to that, he invited all the old controversies which have been raging in this country for twenty years, ago, for forty years, and over. The minority have a right to have their own schools, that I admit. The minority have views which are not shared in by the majority. There has been a struggle of old upon that, and although the argument of Mr. Ewart is very strong upon that point it could have been made much stronger if supported by evidence. If we had a

committee of inquiry, then one of the minority could have come before it and laid down the doctrine in which the Catholic people are instructed, and that would have been a great and a sound argument to have offered to the majority. There is a precedent for that. In the motherland, at the time of the agitation for the restoration of the Roman Catholics of their civil rights a committee of the house of lords sat to investigate what the Roman Catholic doctrine was upon certain points, and an eminent bishop of the Roman Catholic church, Bishop Doyle, was heard among others before that committee. It is a matter of history that the evidence of Bishop Doyle did more to remove the prejudices which existed at that time in England against the Roman Catholics than anything else. I am sorry that that wise precedent was not followed by the government of Canada, and that they did not have an inquiry before which both parties, both the government of Manitoba and the Roman Catholics of Manitoba, might have been heard, and where everybody would have had the opportunity of presenting his views. If that had been done it is probable that the question would have reached nearer to a settlement than it has to-day, even when the bill has been introduced to restore the rights of the minority.

Mr. Foster—Will my hon. friend allow me one question for the sake of clearness? What he would investigate, according to his argument now, is not the allegation of a grievance, as stated by the minority asking for the appeal, but the arguments advanced by a counsel as to why the government should act.

Mr. Laurier—I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, that I have not had the power of making myself understood by the hon. gentleman. What I would investigate is precisely what is alleged in the petitions of the Roman Catholic minority, and among the things that are alleged in this position is this: First, that there was a compact made between them and the crown of England as represented by the government of Canada whereby their schools were guaranteed to them; second, that the system of common schools is repugnant to their consciences; third, that the schools established in Manitoba, though nominally public schools, were in reality Protestant schools. These are the things to be investigated: these are the things on which the Roman Catholic minority have all along been resting their claim. What am I to conclude from all this? We are to conclude that the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba have a grievance against the province of Manitoba and have a right of appeal to this government. It is undoubted that they have a grievance. It is undoubted that they have the right of appeal, and that this government has jurisdiction to pass remedial orders, and this parliament has the right to pass remedial legislation. But what I contend is that before these remedial orders and this legislation are passed all the facts connected with these claims of the minority should be investigated so as to give the government and parliament of Canada something to act upon.

Until this is done, I say, the government cannot act in this matter without putting themselves in a false position. I know that this view which I take has been disputed in a good many quarters. There was, for instance, a few days ago, the result of a theological consultation published in one of the ministerial organs in Quebec, and the effect of it was that no Roman Catholic could vote in favor of an inquiry into this matter, and one of the reasons given was that it would lead to nothing, because those who were in favor of it and who promoted it were not believers in it. Well, I happen to know to some little extent the rev. gentleman who gave that consultation. He is a most eminent divine, and, though a young man, has great talents, and a great future before him. But I am bound to say that when he gave that consultation the rev. gentleman had not read the answer of the government of Manitoba to the order in council of this government. Let me read the language of this rev. gentleman. Referring to the bishops, he says: "They are of opinion, and quite properly, that it would be to nothing to go to a matter to trust their hopes in a projected inquiry, which would unavoidably bring in new delays, and which, setting aside federal interference, would fling back Catholics to the mercy of their persecutors." I say that the rev. gentleman who gave that consultation evidently had not read the answer of the government of Manitoba to the amended order in council; there is an admission, as clear as language can make it, on the part of the Manitoba government themselves, that this government has the power to interfere, and that this parliament has the right to interfere by legislation; but, as they very properly say, this is a power which should be exercised only very sparingly and in cases of flagrant wrong-doing. But this admission by the government of Manitoba is followed by an offer to remedy the grievances complained of. What is the inference to be drawn from that? The inference that there is implied an engagement on the part of the government of Manitoba that as soon as the grievance has been investigated they are themselves prepared to give to the minority the measure of relief to which they are entitled, that is, that these wrongs to which I have alluded have been proved.

THE RIGHT OF PRIORITY.

Now, I pass from this consideration, which is the main argument I have to advance, to another consideration. I know that there are eminent authorities who assert that the right of the minority rests on the sole fact that separate schools were established in 1810; they were abolished in 1860. There are eminent authorities who hold that the moment these facts, which are notorious, have been established, a minority have the right to a restoration of their schools. An hon. member—Hear, hear. Mr. Laurier—I will not dispute that. I hear some one say "Hear, hear." I am quite willing at this moment to take that view of their case. Let us suppose that the right of the minority rests alone on the fact that the separate schools which they were granted have been abolished. I want to know from those who pretend to be the friends of the minority, who pretend that we have power to discard everything else and stick close to that fact, why did not

the minority in their petition press their case upon that fact alone? Why did they not say to the government of Canada: "We have nothing to allege but the simple fact that these schools have been abolished, and we claim that they have to be restored." But they did not rest their case there; they took the ground I have stated. They said: "The people of Canada should restore our schools because the schools now established are an outrage on our consciences; we claim that the people of Canada should give us back our schools, because when we entered into Confederation there was a compact between us and the crown of England that we should have our schools forever." If the minority in Manitoba had rested their case on the simple fact that their schools had been abolished and should be restored it would have been a much weaker case. My hon. friend who interrupted me a moment ago knows that the case of the minority is not so popular that they could afford to neglect any argument or fact by which they could strengthen it. There are men supporting the government in this house in the party of the hon. gentlemen opposite, who are prepared to vote against the government on this occasion, because they do not believe in separate schools. But they are British men, and being British, have British blood in their veins, and I imagine that even those who do not believe in separate schools, if they were shown that a compact made with the crown and by the crown was violated, would be prepared to review their judgment, and on this ground alone give the minority the satisfaction they are seeking. And, therefore, this is the reason why I say that even as a matter of prudence, even if the right existed or otherwise, it would have been prudent, wise and statesmanlike to have this investigation into all the facts which are alleged in the petition.

COERCION FUTILE.

There are men in this house who pretend to be the friends of the minority and who think they are going to carry this question to a conclusion by high-handed proceedings. They are not the friends of the minority, but the worst enemies of the minority, if they think they can carry this question by any other method than the method of persuasion. But here is more than that. Even if we have the right to legislate at this moment, even if we have the fact that a wrong is established, have we the evidence before us that would warrant us in passing this legislation and in formulating a remedy? The thing existing here is a bill passed in darkness, passed in ignorance. What evidence have we to-day here on the condition of things in Manitoba? What evidence have we of the different things we should know in order to legislate independently upon such a subject? What is before the house? A half-hearted and faint measure, a measure of compromise and nothing else. This measure cannot be satisfactory to those who pretend so calorously here that they are the friends of the minority. It is a measure of compromise which the government itself can administer. No; it is a compromise which is to be administered by a hostile government. What benefit do you think will accrue to the minority on this question? (Hear, hear.) Yet, since this half-hearted measure has to be administered by a hostile government, would it not have been far wiser to have had a commission appointed to investigate the matter, and to have had the chance then that if a measure of compromise were agreed on and there was nothing else to expect, at all events, it would be administered by a friendly and not a hostile government. But there is more than that. The government say to-day that they are bound to bring in this measure because the Manitoba government have refused to do justice to the minority. I take complete issue with the government on that point. The government of Manitoba never was approached in a proper spirit upon the point. It was approached with threatening harassment, and there was nothing else to expect. But even what they were ordered to do, the Manitoba government made this reply, to which I call the attention of friends and foes. No, I shall not say yes, because I do not believe the minority have foes in this chamber. But I call attention to this reply: "It is a matter of regret that the invitation extended by the legislative assembly to make a proper inquiry into the facts of the case has not been accepted, but that, as above stated, the advisers of His Excellency have declared their policy without investigation. It is equally a matter of regret that parliament is apparently about to be asked to legislate without investigation. It is with all deference submitted that such a course seems to be quite incapable of reasonable justification, and must create the conviction that the educational interests of the people of the province of Manitoba are being dealt with in a hostile and peremptory manner." I am sure those who have not approached the subject in a judicial spirit, or taken the proceedings necessary to enable them to form a proper opinion upon the merits of the question. The investigation asked for by the reply of the legislature to the remedial order should, in the opinion of the undersigned, be generously granted, and in the event if the invitation being accepted, the scope of the inquiry should be sufficiently wide to embrace all available facts relating to the subject, and the school system.

This is the answer, and we are to be told that in the fact of that answer we are to pass it by, to ignore it, to trample it under foot? I claim that in the face of such an answer the parliament of Canada should not proceed any further. We would confer no benefit on the minority and incur a great danger for the future of this confederation. I arraign the policy of the government because, upon every front to the question, they were wrong from first to last. Why did they not approach the government of Manitoba in a friendly instead of the hostile spirit in which they approached it? When the last judgment was rendered by the privy council, why did this government not give themselves to the people of Manitoba and say to them: "Here is the decree of the sovereign tribunal of the land; here is the judgment which says that the government of Canada and the parliament of Canada have a right to interfere in this matter. Do not compel us to take this extreme measure, but remedy this grievance yourselves. Had this government done this, it is possible, nay, it is very probable, that the government of Manitoba, in the face of that decision of the privy council, would have accepted this friendly suggestion."

SIR DONALD'S MISSION.

Why did not this government send an ambassador to Manitoba? Why did they not do the first thing they did at the last hour? Why did they not do twice months ago what they did last week, when they sent my hon. friend from Montreal West (Sir Donald Smith) there as an ambassador, and no better person could have been chosen. Nay, I was wrong. I forgot for the moment that we had to-day a statement from the hon. gentleman, who leads the house (Sir Charles Tupper) that the hon. member for Montreal West (Sir Donald Smith) had not been sent as an ambassador by the government. They are not even entitled to that faint measure of praise which I was prepared to give them. They are not worthy of it. He went on his own accord. Finding that the government was not prepared to do their duty he went himself, as a messenger of peace, in order to bring back the harmony and peace which was threatened by the action of the government. I admit this is a most crucial question, but it is all the more crucial that it has been bungled from first to last by the government. There are men in this house, I admit, who are against separate schools, but who would have no objection to the re-establishment of separate schools in Manitoba, provided they were re-established by the province of Manitoba itself. There are men in this house who are in favor of separate schools, but who think very strongly that it would not be advisable to interfere with the legislation of Manitoba at all, except until all means of conciliation had been exhausted.

In face of this perilous position I maintain to-day, and I submit it to the consideration of gentlemen on both sides, that the policy of the opposition affirmed since many years, reiterated upon more than one occasion, is the policy which can satisfactorily deal with this question. The only policy which can remedy the grievance of the minority while at the same time not violently assaulting the privileges of the majority, and thereby, perhaps, creating greater wrong. This was the policy which for my part I adopted, and developed the first time the question came before this house, and upon this policy to-day I stand once more.

THE CLERICAL THREAT.

We cannot forget at this moment that the policy which I have advocated and maintained all along has not been favorably received in all quarters. Not many weeks ago I was told from high quarters in the church to which I belong that unless I supported the school bill, which was then being prepared by the government and which we have now before us, I would incur the hostility of a great and powerful body. Sir, this is too grave a phase of this question for me to pass it by in silence. I have only this to say: Even though I have threats held over me coming from high dignitaries in the church to which I belong, no word of bitterness shall ever pass my lips against that church. I respect and I love it; but, sir, I am not that school which has been long dominant in France and other countries of continental Europe, which refuses ecclesiastical the privilege of having a voice in public affairs. No, I am a Liberal of the English school. I believe in that school which has all along claimed that it is the privilege of all subjects, whether high or low, whether rich or poor, whether ecclesiastical or layman, to participate in the administration of public affairs, to discuss, to influence, to persuade, to convince, but which has always denied, even to the highest, the right to dictate even to the lowest. I am here representing not Roman Catholics alone but Protestants as well, and I must give an account of my stewardship to all classes. Here am I, a Roman Catholic of French extraction, entrusted with the confidence of the men who sit around me, with great and important duties under our constitutional system of government. I am here, the acknowledged leader of that great party, composed of Roman Catholics and Protestants as well, in which Protestants must be in the majority, as in every party. Am I to be told, occupying such a position—that I am to be dictated to as to the course I am to take in this house by reasons that can appeal to the consciences of my fellow Catholic members, but which do not appeal as well to the consciences of my Protestant colleagues?

No! So long as I have a seat in this house, so long as I occupy the position I do now, whenever it shall become my duty to take a stand upon any question whatever, that stand I will take, not from the point of view of Roman Catholicism, not from the point of view of Protestantism, but from a point of view which can appeal to the consciences of all men, irrespective of their faith: from the point of view of men who love justice, freedom and toleration. (Cheers.) And, so far as this bill is concerned, I have given you my views, I know. I acknowledge that there rests in this government the right to interfere, there is in this parliament the power to interfere, but that power should not be exercised until all the facts bearing upon the case have been investigated and all the means of conciliation exhausted. Having these opinions, I move that the bill be not now read the second time, but that it be read the second time this day next month.

Mr. Laurier sat down amid the warm cheering upon the part of his friends.

Perfect wisdom. Would give us perfect health. Because men and women are not perfectly wise, they must take medicines to keep themselves perfectly healthy. Pure, rich blood is the basis of good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier. It gives good health because it builds upon the true foundation—pure blood.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

—Men's Mackintosh coats \$12. GB more & McCandless.

—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

ACHE Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER. HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA.

Why Waste Time and Money making experiments with other baking powders, when

WHITE STAR has become a DEMONSTRATED SUCCESS.

Medal Awarded, 1895.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER. PURE & WHOLESOME.

Notice of Assignment.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Haughton, of the city of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, Merchant, and Alfred E. Westcott, of Victoria, aforesaid, Merchant, carrying on business in partnership under the firm name of Thomas Haughton and Company, have by deed dated the 14th day of February, 1896, assigned all their personal estate, credits and effects which may be seized or sold under execution, and all the real estate of them and either of them, to John Leander Beckwith, of the city of Victoria aforesaid, Commission Merchant, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said Thomas Haughton and Alfred E. Westcott.

The said deed was executed by the said Thomas Haughton and Alfred E. Westcott and John Leander Beckwith on the 14th day of February, 1896.

All creditors are requested to send full particulars of their claims to the trustee on or before the 31st day of March, 1896. Dated the 14th day of February, 1896. H. G. HALL, Solicitor for the Trustee.

"LOOK IT UP."

Yes, dear reader, they have been "looking it up," and now that the HOUSES ARE LET, EXCEPT THE BIG ONE, we are turning our attention to the arable acreage that we offer at prices to defy competition.

Yes, MOUNT TOLMIE ESTATE, values have suffered, but by a favorable financial arrangement we are meeting the drop in prices.

We must pay our past due taxes or be "SOLD UP."

Call for map and get particulars of FIVE and TEN acre plots, all ready for the plow, that will produce anything that will grow on Vancouver Island.

J. H. BROWNLEE, Financial Agent.

Rooms 38 and 39, Board of Trade Building.

Notice.

Applications will be received at the office of the undersigned until Saturday next, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m., for the position of collector of the Revenue, Road and Dog taxes.

Applicants will be required to subscribe to a guarantee bond for the performance of the work. Commission paid on collections—Five per cent.

By Order, WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, Victoria, B. C., March 10, 1896. C.M.C.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BUTCHERY AT SEOUL

Kim Hei Shi Refuses to Accept Premiership on Account of Murder of His Predecessor.

Russian Spies Lightly Dealt With by the British Authorities at Hongkong.

Papers which arrived from Japan on the Empress of India contain additional details of the murder at Seoul on February 10th of the prime minister, Kim Hong Chup, and Chung Pyung Hoi, the minister of agriculture. They were dragged out of their cells into the yard by the policemen and conducted to the entrance of the gates of the police bureau. Here they had their hands tied high up on their backs. Then a policeman began hacking at their necks with a sword. Chung Hoi Ha's head was nearly severed from his body; Kim Hong Chup's neck was cut through the neck several inches into the shoulder. Life was not yet extinct, however, so they were stabbed in the throat with a sword. Then they were given five or six more cuts. So Ko Bun ordered the policemen to tie the ropes on their hands and feet and drag the bodies through the streets. This fastened, the bodies were dragged to the most prosperous part of the town, being beaten on the way with clubs and stones. The populace proceeded to crush in the heads, disembowel the corpses, and eat of the flesh. The bodies were finally left for the inspection of the public.

The British and American residents have protested strongly against the butchery of the ministers, and are calling for the punishment of the murderers. Kim Hei Shi, to whom the King offered the prime ministership, has declined the offer and censured the king for the murder.

The kingdom has been reduced to a state of political disorder, the government being powerless to suppress the insurrection in the provinces and the ministers suspecting one another of treachery. Russia has practically taken possession of the country, and Japan has decided to co-operate with her. The natives show a great dislike to the Japanese, and many subjects of the Mikado have been murdered. The rebels are well armed, and are, in some districts, very strong numerically.

Three lieutenants of the Russian ironclad Vladivostok were fined \$50 each at Hong Kong for trespassing on Crown lands and having in their possession sketches of the British forts. The Hong Kong papers refer editorially to the lightness of the fine, and point out that for a similar offence at Vladivostok, Russia sent some German officers to Siberia for life.

The Japanese government intend carrying on negotiations through the ministers at Berlin for friendly intercourse between Japan and Turkey.

Quite a sensation has been caused in the Chinese capital by the resignation of Count Cassini, Russian minister, and M. Gerard, French minister to Peking, from membership of the Peking Club. The cause of their dissatisfaction with the election of the committee, British interests being represented to an extent which they thought unfair. Mr. Gerard, it is stated, ordered, in his capacity as minister, his staff to resign, and Count Cassini followed suit. It is gravely added that the French minister has forbidden the authorities of the French Convent (which, it seems, runs a philanthropic laundry) to take in the washing of the perfidious Britons.

Prince Pushimi, who is to represent Japan, and Li Hing Chang, who is to represent China, at the coronation of the Czar, have already left for Europe.

A NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Senator Frye's Latest Bill Contemplates Comprehensive Changes.

Washington, March 11.—Senator Frye's bill providing for the creation of a department of commerce and manufactures contemplates the transfer from this department, from the treasury, of the life saving service, light house board, marine hospital service, bureau of steamboat inspection, bureau of navigation, coast and geodetic survey and bureau of statistics, also the bureau of statistics of the state department. The two bureaus of statistics will be consolidated. The consular service will also be transferred from the jurisdiction of the state department to the proposed new department. It is provided that the department shall have general jurisdiction over the foreign and internal commerce of the United States, except so far as relates to the collection of revenue and the administration of the customs and internal revenue laws; it is also to have jurisdiction over matters relating to the manufacturing interests of the United States, including foreign markets for the same, and the increase of trade and trade facilities with foreign countries. The bill is in the line of a recommendation of a national board of trade, and it is supposed that it will receive general support from the commercial and manufacturing interests.

THE POCKET ELECTRIC LAMP.

An electric lamp that can be carried in the pocket has been produced in Germany by Herr Bohwinkel. It is made either in cylindrical form or like a flask, a small glow lamp in each case forming the upper portion, while the battery is the base. A so-called "revolver battery" of three platinum-zinc elements gives a current of four or five amperes at six volts. The filament is caused to glow by tipping the lamp, and in a lamp of ten inches in height by two inches in diameter continues to give a bright white light for an hour and a half with one filling.

How to Get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 25 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-bound book, 100 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolene Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at six cents per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cents. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

THE RING.

THE SMALL FRY.

Chicago, March 11.—"Spider" Kelly, bantam champion of Colorado, arrived in Chicago last night and issued a challenge to fight any 115 pound man in America, barring James Barry. If he cannot make a match here in a few days he will go to New York and challenge the winner of the Madden-Vaughan contest.

THE WHEEL.

San Francisco, March 11.—Five thousand people witnessed the bicycle races at Mechanics' pavilion last night. J. E. Edwards made a new world's record for the indoor mile. He rode the distance, paced by Egan and Jaenigle on a tandem, in 2:06 1/5. In the 10-mile club cup race Howard Squires, Acm club, lowered the 10-mile indoor record to 24.59. Theon Delmas was the star rider of the evening, winning all his heats.

THOUGHT IT A MEISSONIER.

A French Peasant Enriched by the Mistake of Two Englishmen.

A good story is told about one of Claude Meissonier's pictures, which probably very few people in this country have ever heard. Like his father, he was very clever with the brush, though he never succeeded in gaining such world-wide renown, and he at an early age gave up the art so far as gaining a livelihood by it was concerned, and merely painted for his friends when required.

Some years ago a lottery was got up in France on behalf of a charitable institution, and he sent one of his own paintings, with Charles Meissonier clearly signed. An Anvers peasant won the painting, though no doubt he would at the time rather have taken away a shawl for his better half.

While trudging home with the picture under his arm he noticed two men following him. They being English, he could not understand the tenor of their conversation, though, from their gestures, he came to the conclusion that they were conversing about his picture.

He had not reached home long before the two men came in, and at once offered him \$300 for the picture which he had won. The peasant was surprised, and thought he had to deal with two madmen, until the idea struck him that the offer made him was either not enough or was too much. "Which?" he meditated, while the gentlemen waited patiently for his decision. When given, it was to the effect that he should keep the picture.

The Englishmen left the house, but in two or three hours they returned, and found no one at home but the wife of the peasant. "Now is the time," thought they, so they at once offered \$2,000 for the picture.

"Dear me! Dear me!" thought the woman, "what shall I do?" A neighbor's boy was playing in the street, and she sent him to tell her husband to come home. When he arrived and found out how matters stood, he could clearly see that he possessed a treasure, and resolutely refused the offer of \$2,000.

"How much do you want, then?" queried the Englishmen.

"I will take \$6,000 for it," said the man. A check was given to him on the spot, but he was wide-awake enough to ask for payment in gold. It was promised for the next day, and on the morning he had it brought to him. The Englishmen were in high glee as they carried off the picture. What a handsome profit they would make even now when they got the treasure over to their own country!

England was in possession of another Meissonier. Thus thought the two gentlemen. But, cruel fate! Their hopes were dashed to the ground.

Charles Meissonier heard of the transaction. He was an honest man, and held his father's renown in great veneration. He hurried to the Englishman to explain their error, and to stop all speculation. They would not at first fall in with his request to give up the picture, but finally agreed to sell it for \$6,000. This sum young Meissonier paid them out of his own pocket.

THE PREMIER OF AUSTRIA.

Emperor Franz Josef of Austria is much attached to his premier, Cassianer Felix Badeni, who began life as the son of a cook. His extraordinary luck began two years before he was born, when his father, who was a chef to one of the last kings of Poland, was created a count, more in jest than in earnest, as he had not the money to support the dignity. For a time it looked as if the count's sons would have to return to the pots and skillets. But a relative of their mother, Anna Wieren, the celebrated German actress, became so attached to the two Badeni boys that when death rang the curtain down on the last act of her life's drama she bequeathed them her entire fortune, amounting to over a million of dollars. Young Badeni pursued an excellent education, and entered the Austrian civil service. He was, exceedingly handsome, had delightful manners and spent money liberally. It was not long before he became the most popular Pole at the court of Vienna. He is one of the Emperor's most intimate friends.

—Okell & Morris damson and green grape preserves are a luxury. Try them.

—At their sitting this afternoon the licensing commissioners considered a number of applications for transfers.

A FAST BICYCLE BOAT.

Charles Flint of Brooklyn, N. Y., thinks he has solved the problem of ocean rapid transit. He has designed a bicycle boat, which, operated by three men, he believes can be made to cross the Atlantic from Sandy Hook to the Lizard in 70 hours, an average speed of forty-five knots per hour. He calls his boat Dolphin, and is somewhat the shape of that speedy fish. His design, however, is not an effort to construct a hull on the lines of the dolphin, but an outgrowth of long observation of the sea and study of forms to which it offers least resistance. Besides the bicycle machinery, which is the most conspicuous feature of the boat and is Flint's own invention, there is another novelty in the form of a propeller. This consists of continuous flanges resembling in shape the figure 8 placed horizontally.

The machinery embraces a treadle action, three sets of fly-wheels operated by cogs and a shaft balance-wheel. The forward fly-wheels are 31-2 feet in diameter, the middle 7 feet in diameter and those aft 5 feet. The balance-wheel, which sets well aft on the shaft, is 4 feet in diameter. One man operates the machinery with his feet and at the same time steers the boat with his hands. About a year ago Flint built a 20-foot boat according to his designs and tried it at Bayonne. He says he succeeded in making 31 knots per hour with it. That boat was accidentally burned, but the model was saved and can now be seen at the office of Charles F. Harms, 140 Broad street, New York.

Flint is now preparing to build a boat 40 feet long, 5 feet beam and 11 feet deep, to draw 5 feet of water. It will be a turtle-deck craft without any upper works, except a knob-like protuberance midships for a pilot house. The machinery will weigh 700 pounds, and 700 pounds of lead will be put in the keel to give the boat stability. Being a practical ship carpenter, Flint expects to build the boat himself, and he figures that he can do it for about \$1,000. The boat will carry a crew of three. It will take two men to start the machinery, but, once started, one man can run it full speed for hours. Flint will navigate the boat himself. The machinery can be operated by steam or electricity, but Flint proposes to make his first voyage by foot-power.

A MODERN OIL CARRYING STEAMER.

An English Journal states that another addition to Messrs. Samuel's fleet, known as the Shell Line, was made the other day by the launch of a large petroleum steamer from Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co.'s Walker shipyard.

The vessel is a sister to the Nerite, which was taken for trial some time ago, and now on her first voyage to the east. The trade in which these vessels are to be engaged consists of carrying cargoes to the eastern ports and bringing home shipments of general eastern goods, including silk and other delicate fabrics, and even tea. Elaborate cleaning and ventilating arrangements are provided, so that all traces of odor from the oil can be exhausted from the tanks and replaced by pure air. The vessel is minutely subdivided by oil-tight bulkheads so as to keep the quantity of oil in each tank within the most desirable limits for distribution, with the result that it would be difficult to sink the ship. A very large installation of machinery is fitted for working the homeward cargo, so that no time may be lost in port, general cargo being discharged from every hatch at once. The principal dimensions of the vessel are: Length, 387 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 48 ft.; depth, 31 ft. 6 in. The vessel was named "Cowrie."

—See the prize puzzle in the window at Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson St.

—The best value for your money at Shore's Hardware.

IMPORTANT AGENT.

Ozone is becoming an important industrial agent. It artificially ages liquors, removes the effect of oily beans in coffee and improves tobacco. In its late application to the rapid seasoning of wood for sounding boards and musical instruments it increases the resistance of the wood to temperature and moisture and adds to its acoustic qualities. It thickens linseed oil for linoleum in a few days, whereas the old method of oxidation often took several months. It bleaches linen in less than a third of the time required by sunlight. It is also valuable in chemical and technical processes, especially in purifying starch derivatives from undesirable color, odor and taste.

—All last winter Mr. George A. Mills, of Lebanon, Conn., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. At times it was so severe that he could not stand up straight, but was drawn over on one side. "I tried different remedies without receiving relief," he says, "until about six months ago I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it for three days my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since." For sale by all druggists; Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Not how cheap, but how good. Eagle bicycles. W. H. Perry, agent.

ROYAL Baking Powder.
Highest of all in leavening strength.—U.S. Government Report

The Pouring Rain

Can't penetrate through garments interlined with

Rigby Proofed

Fibre Chamois

The Rigby process makes it non-absorbent and completely waterproof without altering its smooth surface or leaving any unpleasant odor. This line will be invaluable for use in skirts, capes and other wraps. It costs no more and looks the same in the place except for the waterproof label.

Avoid Worthless Imitations.

The name is on each yard.



DISEASED LUNGS

CURED BY TAKING

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and I did what is often done in such cases, neglected it. I then consulted a doctor, who found, on examining me, that the upper part of the left lung was badly affected. The medicines he gave me did not seem to do any good, and I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured."—A. LITTLE, Whitcomb, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair. Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

Our Store To Let

...AND...

Showcases and Fixtures For Sale.

BARGAINS FOR EVERYBODY!

...No Reserve...

DAVIDSON BROS.,

The Jewellers,

59 Government Street.

CORRECTION OF THE CALENDAR.

The Gregorian calendar, first substituted for the Julian calendar in 1582, allows for the Julian calendar in 1582, allows the ordinary year 365 days, the leap year 366 days and drops three leap years in every four centuries, only those centennial years which are divisible by 400 being leap years. The mean year of our time reckoning by this system, while sufficiently accurate to satisfy most individuals, is still 26 seconds longer than the true astronomical year. This had led a learned member of the French Academy of Science to propose a further correction of the calendar by considering every year divisible by 3200 as an ordinary year instead of a leap year, thus reducing the error of our mean year to one day in 500,000 years. If the change is adopted the first departure from the Gregorian rule will not occur for more than 1200 years.

PERSONAL.

Alex. Even, the Fraser river cutter, registered at the Driford last evening. T. Tyson, Vancouver, and A. S. McAlaine, Kasko, are registered at the New England. Geo. A. Adams and A. E. Wood, New Westminster, are registered at the New England. C. St. Barbe, of the Nelson steamer, arrived last evening and will remain in Victoria for a week or two.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—A. Macdonald, A. B. Gray, G. W. Reinhardt, C. M. Stortevick, J. Wrathall, T. Case, W. Rosendale, P. C. Gamble, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. J. B. Kiehl and sister, Miss Miller.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—T. Bradbury, Walter Bros. & Co., Young & Co., W. Wilson & Co., M. & H. A. Fox, A. H. Erskine, J. Fullerton, Turner Beeson & Co., Gilmore & McCandless, G. H. Maynard, H. G. Prior, T. N. Hibben, J. Roach, Conry & Lig Co., S. Lister, J. J. Woods & H. B. Co., R. J. Brewster, Nicholles & Renouf.

DIED.

SUTTON—In this city, on the 10th inst., at his residence, 135 Michigan street, William Sutton, ex-Sheriff of Bruce County, born in Dent, Yorkshire, England, aged 68 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday at 2 o'clock a.m. from the residence as above. Friends will please accept this intimation.

POLLARD—At the residence of Mr. H. G. Hall, Spanish road, on the 8th inst., Mr. John Pollard, of Wm. Pollard, a native of Eastbourne, England, aged 76 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday at 2 o'clock a.m. from the residence as above. Friends will please accept this intimation.

—All last winter Mr. George A. Mills, of Lebanon, Conn., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. At times it was so severe that he could not stand up straight, but was drawn over on one side. "I tried different remedies without receiving relief," he says, "until about six months ago I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it for three days my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since." For sale by all druggists; Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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Avoid Worthless Imitations.

The name is on each yard.

Not Gone Yet

Oh the snow, the beautiful snow, is all very well when you're warm, you know. But with frosts that are soaking, without overbores, is enough to make any one go on the blues.

Oh the wet, the horrible wet. DICK'S BOOTS you can wear without rub. With good oak-tanned leather they're solidly made—You'll get satisfaction, so don't be afraid.

Our \$3.50 Shoes are Unequaled.

Fine Line of Ladies' Goods Just Arrived.

Old Country Boot Store,

91 Johnson street, between Broad and Douglas.

Gilmore & McCandless

35 & 37 Johnson St.

MONEY To Loan.

THE BIRKBECK INVESTMENT SECURITY & SAVINGS CO. Apply to the Local Agents, SHEDDEN, GOWARD & CO. Public Accountants, Insurance Agents, Etc.

You See . . . Them Everywhere.

The Columbia, Cleveland and Crescent BICYCLES.

Our \$75.00 Crescent (Gent's) is the best value in the city. Crescents from \$55.00 upwards. See the smallest wheel in Victoria, at the C. C. C. Cycles, 42 Government Street.

M. W. Waitt & Co.,

Proprietors.

Wellington Coal!

From the Old Wellington Collieries, and weighed on E. & N. R. R. scales. Sold in any quantity by

W. WALKER,

Store St., Opp. Telegraph Hotel.

Orders may be left at Parker's Market, Fort Street. Telephone 485. 11-14

Medium.

Are you in trouble? Do you need assistance and advice? If so call on MRS. DR. MICHOLANT. She gives valuable information on all business, untiring the separated, and can talk to your spirit friends. Fees reasonable. New York Hotel. fe22-2w

GOOD DRY CORD WOOD, \$3.50 per cord.

BEST WELLINGTON COAL, per ton \$6.00 delivered.

TERMS CASH.

A. H. HARMAN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance, 30 Broad Street.